[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,525—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

...bay.

...G.

...ND ORIENTAL
...PANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 7 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1st July	ARCADIA.....	6803	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA.....	6803	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA	10500
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th "	MALTA	6004	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6 630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,911	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	5,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

97, Espinande Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 880.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6105	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3089	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3599	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
1, Graham's Buildings Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on TUESDAY 4th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mombasa.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 5th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich.....	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich....	6,000	23th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the S.S. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,892	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHEWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	33 6	30 7	64 6	47 5	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 9	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	33 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 5	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 13	65 4	48 9	38 2	28
29	26 9	56 18	42 1	35 6	65 7	49 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 18	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 8	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	66 18	50 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 12	44 7	37 6	66 0	50 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 16	45 4	38 2	66 4	50 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 5	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 4	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 10	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 2	53 4	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 5	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 6	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 14	49 *	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Ideal Payment System of Half Premium Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr.....	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0 27 0 " 30-0 33 0
Double Collars ..... "	3 0 3 12

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS,

ON and from the 1st July, 1905 the TIMINGS of certain PASSENGER TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be revised. For details and further information see the sheet time table exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th June, 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st July, 1905, the MAIL and MIXED TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE via HUBLI and HARIHAR will run as under :—

DOWN TRAINS. Read from Top. UP TRAINS. Read from bottom.

Passenger Train.	Mail Train.	Stations.	Mail Train.	Mixed Train.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
7 40	19 15	D. Poona ....A.	6 0	15 55
0 Mixed 39	9 26	A. Belgaum ...D.	15 44	22 35
10 Mixed 39	9 39	D. Do. .....A.	15 31	22 18
18 15	14 57	A. Hubli.....D.	10 0	15 0
18 45	15 12	D. Do. .....A.	9 40	14 10
1 0	19 36	A. Harihar ...D.	4 53	6 50
1 20	19 59	D. Do .....A.	4 44	2 35
18 20	7 30	A. Bangalore...D.	17 0	8 20
22 40	8 10	D. Do .....A.	16 30	5 45
6 0	14 29	A. Mysore .....D.	10 30	21 30

For further particulars see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 21st June, 1905.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

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ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
Buckle's Register of Investments Account Book	0	8
Buckle's Household Account Book..	1	0
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Taj Mahal, by T. Archibald Brooks	0	4
From Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4
Vegetarian vs. Meat Diet, by D. D. Jussawalla	0	4

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Dr. Valentine [illegible] late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, [illegible]rks.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 27.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/16	=	+ 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1/2	=	+ 1/2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	26 7/8	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	53	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	=	+ 0/1
Berlin "	20·47 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	— 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7/8 per cent	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8

RAPESEED—
Brown 37 1/4 sellers, tone quieter

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 done, tone quieter

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4 = + 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 5·05 plus 2. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 1-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 20,000 bales. Futures closed strong.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·93	4·87	4·90
+8	+7	+7
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·93	4·90	4·90
+7	+7	+7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·90	4·90	4·97
+7	+7	+7

Receipts at the Ports	18,000 bales
Do last year	2,600 do
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 do
Do do Continent	6,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·50 + 20
Futures, month of July	9·00 + 29
Do. do. Dec	9·29 + 28

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/16 + 1/8
Futures, month of Sept	Mutilated
Do. do. Dec	Mutilated
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 27th June 1905 :—

Cotton	12,143 bales.
Wheat	63,432 cwts.
Linseed	15,744 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,716 do
Gingellyseed	531 do
Poppyseed	8,398 do
Groundnuts	514 do
Castorseed	2,336 do
Rice	2,176 do
Myrabollams	2,475 do
Cottonseed	4,455 do
Mowrasseed	4,491 do
Grain	26,845 do
Joowar	11,899 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	109 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	138
Shanghai 30 do.	...	192
Japan 30 do.	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement	98·10
2nd do.	98·7

Money Market, Tone quiet

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th June	5	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone easier.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	3	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	8	0

POPPYSEED—Tone easier.

Ready	7	9	0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	31	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.

White Delhi Ready ... ... 4 11 0 per cwt

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Strong.

Estimated sales		8,000 bales
Imports		23,000
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·08	5·08	5·07
+10	+10	+10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.
5·07	5·07	5·07
+10	+10	+10
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.
5·07	5·07	5·08
+10	+10	+10

COTTON.—The market is firmer in sympathy with the sharp rise in prices in America, and rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. There is a good demand from exporters, and mills are buying quietly.

New Crop "Suttas" are firmer and prices are quoted Rs. 3 higher, Good Broach being at the close Rs. 240 and F.-G. Bengals Rs. 190, with a small business passing. Good rain is reported to have fallen in the Broach districts, and Berars and Central Provinces. Mills have bought New Fine M.-G. Bengals at Rs. 207 for January and Rs. 210 for December delivery mill terms.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	...	179	169 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	..	...	189	179 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	183	173 ...
Conarawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	...	195	187 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	...	184 178
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	...	186 180
Khundwa (M. G.)	...	...	...	193 186
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)			197	189 ...
Akola do. (M. G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G ...)			...	... ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)			...	200 193 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)			...	203 198 ...
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	...	223 217 ...
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	...	...	200 192 ...
Do (M.-G.)	...	...	...	197 189 181
				E.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	...	... 219 212
Westerns	...	...	...	... 198 192

CRICKET AT THANA.

COLLECTOR'S TEAM. vs. D. M. RAJA'S TEAM.

A correspondent writes :—The match between the above teams was, played at Thana on Monday, the 26th instant. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Thana, winning the toss, preferred to bat. The total score made was 73 runs to which Messrs. MacNaghten, Bright and Shroff, contributed 25, 12, and 13 runs respectively. The latter team responded with 55 runs only, Masani and Khambatta making 26 and 16 respectively. This poor scoring was due to the good bowling of Messrs. Shroff and Nazer. The scores was made in the second innings were 83 and 101 respectively, Messrs Shepherd and Bright showed good cricket, being responsible for 26 (not out) and 23 runs respectively. For the latter team Messrs. Masani, Shaik, Patel and Raja each put up 38, 35 and 15 runs. Thus the match resulted in a tie.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd takes great interest in sport, particularly cricket, and it is hoped, that, if he remains here, there will be some good sport.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	68,184	2	6
Dhundhuka subscription	60	0	0
In sacred memory of my dear father Merwanji Edulji Chinoy	5	0	0
A Sympathiser 2nd Instalment	50	0	0
Total	68,299	2	6
Amount already sent in	1,370	15	3
Collection at Kirki	30	2	3
Collection at Sind	8	0	0
Collection at Botgori Gadag	24	4	0
Collection at Malabar Hill	33	14	0
Total	1,463	3	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—June 18, at Rangoon, the wife of J F Stevens, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHERWIN—WARBURTON—May 1, at the Methodist Episcopal Church Naini Tal, William Henry Sherwin of Ashbourne Derbyshire to Lilly Irene Warburton only daughter of Mr and Mrs A G Warburton.

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—June 17, at "The Firs," Yercaud Rangoon, the wife of D S Robinson.

RIDGEWAY—June 19, at Landour Station Hospital from enteric fever Lieut B Ridgeway 21st Punjabis son of a Colonel Ridgeway V C. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 10-14m., 9-35a. Low water, 3-16m., 3-59a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Association Football, Royal Artillery vs. Rovers.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, meeting of the subscribers, Watson's Annexe, 6-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are not serving in the case under trial, are required to attend at the High Court tomorrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock instead of to-day.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

POLICE NOTICE.—A half currency note has been found and is being taken care of by the Police awaiting the owner.

KILLED BY A COBRA.—Krishna Rama, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty, residing at Worli Pakady Road, while lying asleep on the verandah of his house, on Tuesday morning, was bitten by a cobra with the result that he died within two hours. The viper was killed and burnt.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Salway charged Hanooman Yeshwant, a Hindu, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs.153, belonging to his master Lalji Jongersey. The evidence showed that the complainant had placed the ornaments under a mattress in his room, whence the accused removed them on Sunday last and was taking them to Andheri, when he was stopped on suspicion by a railway policeman doing duty at the Gamdevi level-crossing. He was searched and on being questioned as to how he had come by the property, he admitted the theft and pointed out his master's house. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last, there were 67 horses, 148 bullocks and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 70 horses, 186 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 he-buffalo, 2 she-goats, 1 she-calf, 1 cat and 23 dogs were admitted and during the same month 71 horses, 151 bullocks 3 cows, 1 he-buffalo, 1 she-goat, 1 cat and 15 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 1 case that of a she-calf and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—13 horses, 3 buffaloes, 45 dogs, 3 she-goats and 7 parrots.

ROBBING A BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Brewin charged Syid Rahimtoola Hoosein Mia, with theft of a cash box containing cash and other articles of the aggregate value of Rs.15, the property of Ali Akbar Hoosein, a boarding housekeeper of Jacob Circle. The evidence showed that the accused went to the boarding house on Monday morning last to have a his breakfast. While the keeper of the place was engaged with other customers, the accused picked up the cash box and was making off with it, when the owner's attention having been drawn to it, he chased and arrested the accused. The accused admitted the offence and also one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A CARRIAGE COLLISION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Bodley charged Moorad Jeewan, a private coachman with driving so as to cause danger and inconvenience to the public. The accused was defended by Mr. Balubhoy T. Desai, pleader.

Emily Tod said that on the 23rd instant when she was crossing the road in her carriage from Messrs. Evans Fraser's to Messrs. Thompson Taylor's the accused who was driving his carriage very fast and swaying from left to right tried to pass between the tram-line and her carriage. His horse skidded and ran into her horse, hitting her animal on the right shoulder.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was driving on the proper side of the road, but the complainant's carriage which was standing outside Messrs. Evans Fraser's turned as he was driving up. He tried to pull up his horse, but as there was no room for him on his left side, the result was the collision. His Worship in disposing of the case held the accused convicted of the offence, as he believed from the evidence before him that there was no room enough for the accused on his left side to follow the complainant's gharry and that he was driving on his wrong side. The accused was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

Victor O'Brien Gomez, a Spaniard, aged 22, was charged with attempting to commit the murder of Gerald E. C. Henderson, aged 19, with a revolver on 31st May, last at the Byculla Railway station, where both of them were employed as ticket collectors. Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Mr Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Colah defended the accused.

In view of several questions that had arisen in Henderson's evidence regarding the location of places, the Judge asked whether it would not be advisable for the jury to see the places in order to form a more correct idea. Mr. Colah supported his Lordship's suggestion, and said it would considerably help in the proper understanding of the case, especially of the questions in cross-examination. The jury agreed to the proposal, and at 10-15 a. m. the Judge, jury and counsel left the High Court to see the places at the Byculla Station, especially to see the mark on a rod, the places where Henderson was sleeping and where the struggle took place; where the bit of bullet was found: the accused's shoes were picked up; the two sepoys had been sleeping and where Mr. Nock the Assistant Station Master met the complainant, while the latter was running away in great fright, and so forth. At 11-30 they all returned to the Sessions Court, and the hearing was proceeded with.

In the course of cross-examination by Mr. Colah, Henderson said that during the struggle he noticed that accused had no shoes, but he had only black socks on his feet. There was no light where he had been sleeping. Most of the lights on the station were put out, according to custom, after the last train had left for the night. It was rather dark at the time, but he could not say whether it was pitch dark. He did not notice whether the accused had his hat on, but he did notice that accused was in white dress. He could not see accused's face then on account of the darkness. At the top of the bridge accused presented to him something looking like a pistol or a revolver. He tried to bring it down, but there was resistance on the part of the accused. Ultimately, he succeeded in bringing it down to his thigh. He made a report of the incident to Mr. Nock, and asked his protection. A little bit of lead, supposed to be part of a bullet, and a pair of brown canvass shoes, like those the accused used to wear, were afterwards found in the search. In the houses beyond the compound of the station, there were lights. The distance between the houses and the landing might be about the breadth of the Court (pointing from north to south.) When he spoke of lights, he meant the lights at the station.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang witness said that he recognised the accused by his voice, his uniform, and the glance he had of his face by the light of the adjacent houses when he (the accused) ran away after firing the revolver. To the police, he complained about the accused's misconduct towards him.

Mrs. Latitia Cecilia Nicholson said she resided in South Sankli Street; she had a few boarders in the house. There was no party of friends at her house on the evening of the 30th she retired that night at 11. Towards three or four o'clock in the morning, she heard her boys and others talking. Her boy said "Come to mother's room. Accused came to her room, followed by her two boys, Malcolm and Arthur also by Dhughart, a boarder. Accused was excited and frightened. He was bateless and shoeless. He asked her protection. She asked "what for?" He said "I had my revenge." She asked "On whom?" He said "On the ticket-collector." She asked him "What have you done?" He said "I have given him a jolly good thrashing, and stabbed him with a pen-knife." She asked the name of the person he had assaulted, when he replied it was Henderson. He said the Police would come there. She asked him why she her he had hurt Henderson. He said he did not think so, and she advised him to go to bed. He did not go to bed, but told to inform the Police when they came, that they had a party at the house that evening, including her sister Mrs. Green, and Mrs Green's two daughters and that Mrs. Green and her daughters left between two and three o'clock in the morning. He told Malcolm to say that he (accused) was at home between 1 and 2. The story about the party was an invention on the accused's part. Accused then went to sleep with her youngest son, Thomas. The brown canvas shoes were accused's.

Mr. S. B. Nock, Assistant Station Master at Byculla, was examined. He said at about 1 o'clock in in the morning, accused asked of him half-an-hour's leave to see some friends from Baroda. He gave him the leave and saw the accused go to a room on the station. He heard the report of a firearm shortly after and saw a figure come to him running. Henderson came to him and complained to him about the accused. The shot was fired from the "goods" side of the station.

Thomas Nicholson and Dhughart ticket-collectors were examined in corroboration of the evidence for the prosecution.

Further evidence was recorded and the Sessions were adjourned till 10-30 o'clock this morning.

THE BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 5 30 p. m, when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Poona—Monographs Nos. 19 23 24 of the Ethnographical Survey of the Bombay Presidency. From London—Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XXXIV, July to December, 1904. From Washington—Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1899-1900, and 1900-1901. From Tokio—Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokio, Vol. XX, No. 227, April 1905.

The election of Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chanan, L. M. and S., as a new member was announced.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter, dated 29th May 1905, received from the Director General of Higher Education and of Science and Letters in Belgium inviting the Society to send a Delegate to and to assist in the work of the International Congress of Economic Expansion to be held at Mons (Belgium) on the 24th and 25th of September, 1905.

The Secretary laid on the table a letter dated 21st June 1905, received from the Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a copy of the Report (with accompaniments) of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No 2414 dated the 12th May 1904, to consider the question of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay and of Resolution of the Government thereon No. 3378, dated 21st June 1905.

Mr. S M Edwards, I.C.S., President of the Society, read a cutting from "The Telegraph" of 21 st March 1905, reporting a remarkable case of "Human Sacrifice," at Dacca.

Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., then read a paper on "A story of Shiva as described in a Punchi or Gaddhi song, heard in 1899 at Dharamsala in the Kangra District" which will be published in the Society's Journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BORIVLI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From what I have seen of the place, I think it is now high time that Government undertook to make a pucka road from Borivli station to Montpolnser Church, considering that thousands of pilgrims annually resort to this far-famed Shrine in the Salsette Taluka. The pilgrims not only flock annually on the occasion of the feast of the Church, which falls on the 8th of December, but also every Sunday all the year round, and a road would be a real to boon them and other travellers. As it is the carts have to go through the fields much to the discomfort of the pilgrims and annoyance to the owners of the lands. Borivli is now daily growing in importance, and I think Government should at once see that a proper cart road is made.—Yours etc.

H. C. P.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

INDORE.

A DURBAR was held in the Residency Kothy at 8 a.m., in honour of the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and was attended by his Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar Maharaja, who was followed by the Minister and State Councillors and Sirdars. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the Indore Fort. Khalita was read and the distribution of attar and pan terminated the Durbar. To celebrate the event the members of the Tukoji Club met for prayers for the King in the Club Room in the early morning and again in the evening, when lectures were delivered followed by a dinner in the Club Room, which had been well decorated and tastefully illuminated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Army Signalling Certificates.—The undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers having passed an examination in Army Signalling according to the prescribed tests, at the Poona Central School, are granted certificates of qualification as specified against their names :—

Lieutenant H Sadler, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), Captain J W Hope, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenants L J W Robinson, 38th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and A B Rombulow-Pearse, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, Special, Certificate; Lieutenants D Williams, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshires Regiment F G Swayne, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, R Horn, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, R C Fergusson Pollok, 32nd Lancers, F H B Passy, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, C H G Black, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, A J Reynolds, 37th Lancers, J R Hutchison, 38th Central India Horse, and L P Ball, 5th Light Infantry, Instructor's Certificate; G S P Kendall, 61st Pioneers, and G F Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, Special Certificate; F F Hodgson, 84th Punjabis and W S J Scruby, 89th Punjabis, Instructor's Certificate; G N Ford, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Special Certificate; 2nd-Lieutenant O C Ward, 112th Infantry Lieutenant C T Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, Instructor's Certificate; Lieutenant W B Baker, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, Special Certificate; Lieutenant C Macdonald 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, Instructor's Certificates; Lance-Corporl T Fisher, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), Lance-Corporal, J Merritt, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), Lance-Corporal, E Frudd, 13 Hussars, Corporal, J Joyce, 6th Battery Royal Field Artillery, Acting Bombardier, G Wiles, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Acting Bombardier J Todd, 23rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bombardier, A W Burge, 38th Battery, Royal Field-Artillery, Acting Bombardier, H F Dwyer, 41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Acting Bombardier, T Hardman, 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Corporal, C Durham, 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Acting Bombardier, R Kerr, No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Acting Bombardier, H Bull, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Acting Bombardier, J Degnan, No. 61 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Acting Bombardier, Christian, No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Lance-Corporal F Right, 1st Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, Lance-Corporal W Davier, 1st Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, Lance-Corporal J. O'Brien 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Corporal J Price, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Lance-Corporal W Denney, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, Lance-Corporal J Howard, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Lance-Corporal R C Thoroughgood, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. Assistant, Inspector's Certificate.

The undermenticned Officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII., King's Regulations, and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent Command of a Native Regiment :—Major D. Baker, 102nd Grenadiers, Major H. L Goodenough, Meywar Bhil Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the qualifying tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army Lieutenant V Coates, 87th Punjabis.—Lieutenant H. F. Kilgour, 15th Mahratta Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Briggs I. M. S.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. W. Browning, R. E, for four months, on medical certificate; Sub-Conductor W. H. Raisin, Ordnance Department, to date of arrival by transport, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Lady Nurse of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India has been granted an extension of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—Nursing Sister S. M. Browning, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in Western Command Order No. 45 of 1905.

ATTESTATION OF WILLS OF MAHOMEDANS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the Bombay High Court, has delivered judgment on an application for probate of the will of Abd Satar Haji Aboobakar, deceased. The decision relates to an important question, whether there are any legislative enactments requiring attestation of the wills of Mahomedans. The petitioners were Haji Ismail Haji Allana and others, and there was no opposition, no caveat being filed. The Registrar, to whom the application for probate was made, appeared to have felt some difficulty in granting it, because the will was not attested and he seemed to have felt some doubt as to whether a will of a Mahomedan gentleman being unattested could be validly proved and probate could be granted. Mr. Pacshah, who appeared before his Lordship on the occasion said that Mahomedan law did not require any attestation. His Lordship said he considered that, out of respect to the Registrar, he should look into the question personally to see how the matter stood, and how far Mahomedan law required any attestation, and whether there were any legislative enactments requiring attestation of the wills of Mahomedans. The testator was a Cutchi Memon, and, therefore, was ordinarily governed by Hindu law and custom as regards succession; but his Lordship said it was for the Cutchi Memons that they had been judicially declared in other matters to be governed by Mahomedan law. By the decision of this Court, it had been declared that, although in the matter of succession they were governed by the Hindu law—which was perhaps a great misfortune for them—they were in regard to other matters still Mussulmans. The pure question, therefore, was, whether according to the Mahomedan law, and these people were Sunis, attestation was necessary. To his Lordship's mind, there was nothing in Mahomedan law, which required attestation of wills. However, having looked into the law-books to satisfy himself, his Lordship was confirmed in his original idea that the Mahomedan law did not require any attestation in regard to written wills. A document, which was a will of a Mahomedan gentleman, required to be proved by the Anglo-Indian law of evidence in the same way as any other document; but it did not require to be attested so far as Mahomedan law was concerned. The next question was whether there were any legislative enactments to make it compulsory on Mahomedans to have their wills attested? The Succession Act did not apply to Mahomedans. The Hindu Wills Act also did not apply to them; and as regards the Probate and Administration Act, there was nothing in it which required attestation of Mahomedan wills. These were the only enactments which threw any light on the matter. There was, therefore, nothing which made it compulsory on Mahomedans to attest their wills. That being so, probate should go of this will. Costs out of the estate.

OBSTRUCTION BY NATIVE BROKERS.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Kersondas Chablidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Harmesworth charged Kanji Khushalchand Motha and eleven other native brokers with causing obstruction and inconvenience on the foot-path of the Elphinstone Circle on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

Mr. Chunnilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law defended seven of the accused.

Mr. Thomas Richard Lawrence, proprietor of the Staffard Dairy at the Elphinstone Circle, deposed to having complained to the police several times about the obstruction and noise the native brokers created on the footpath near the door of his Dairy, where they collected and discussed speculative yarn transactions. More than once, police sepoys were posted at the place to clear the crowds of these native brokers, but after that they again collected there and refused to go away when asked to do so by him. Cross-examined the witness said that the police had made a wholesale rush upon the accused on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, trying to catch anybody they could lay their hands upon in the crowd. All the accused pleaded not guilty. After recording evidence for the defence the Magistrate acquitted accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12 and convicted the rest of them. But as this was the first offence of its kind, his Worship warned them and ordered them to be discharged. He said if they were put up before him again on a similar charge and if found guilty, he would fine them, as obstructions of the kind by the native brokers were growing more intolerable every day.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

General rain has fallen on the West Coast as far up as Gujarat and in South Burma. There has been local rain in North Burma, Bengal, and the Central Provinces and scattered showers in Deccan and Madras. Mangalore reports 4 1/2 inches; Diamond Island 3 1/2 inches; Mercara, 3 inches; Mergui, Akyab, Masulipatam, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar 2 inches; Tenngoo, Jeacore, Hanumkonda and Goa 1 1/2 inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Rangoon, Nagpur, Surat and Calicut 1 inch, Ahmedabad, 1/2 inches. General rain will continue on the West Coast and the South Burma Coast. Local rain may be expected in Assam, Bengal, Kasmir, Himalayas, Berar, Deccan and the interior of the South of the Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddea, Captain F. D. C. Dewing, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Durban via Zanzibar &c. reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea. The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, Captain Ulrich which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Durban, met with S. W. West winds heavy sea, and 500 miles off the coast plenty of rain. The steamer Burnfield, Captain J. H. Mackenzie, which reached this port on the 27th instant from Calcutta, encountered bad weather throughout the voyage.

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	Byculla.		Ex-Island.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	43	4	37	5	32	4	27
Wednesday 28th June	0	09	0	17	0	21	0	19
Total	1	87	5	54	5	53	4	46
Total fall to 28th June '05	18	75	20	69	20	69	14	40
Total fall to 29th June '03	22	68	22	22	22	18	27	86

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	27th June. Inch.	28th June. Cents.
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H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH APPEARED ON JUNE 12TH.
FIFTH APPEARED ON JUNE 19TH.
SIXTH APPEARED ON JUNE 26TH.
SEVENTH WILL APPEAR ON JULY 3RD.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

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4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by.....E.W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by .....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.....E. H. Cooper
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

MR. BURLEIGH ON THE FAR EAST.

MR. BENNETT BURLEIGH, the War correspondent has brought out a volume entitled "Empire of the East, or Japan and Russia at War 1904-5." It is, as he describes it, the story of his journey to, and residence in, the Far East. It deals with the period of the Russo-Japanese war, narrates experiences therein ; contains observations upon events, men and manners ; together with a forecast. We have more faith in Mr. Burleigh as a war correspondent than as a prophet. Nevertheless he could not resist the temptation. He assumes the mantle and ponders over the question : "Will the Empire of the East pass into and remain long in the hands of Japan ?" That Japan, for a time, will be the dominant factor in the Far East, he has little doubt. Wonderful, many millioned China, he writes, was a nation, the largest in the world, using one language and under one Government, before any of the nations of Europe were born. Even Japan will not absorb or altogether transform, the four hundred and odd millions. The Chinaman will insist more in governing his own country. But before then, many things will happen. That the belated yellow races should ever achieve co-equal place in civilisation in that which makes for advance in science and art, moral and material blessing of nationhood, with the white races, will only be when we cease to use properly the gifts of our birthright. And when that will be, fortunately Mr. Burleigh does not attempt to say. However, he thinks that Russia's defeat will be England's gain—in a measure and with qualifications—as vanquished in the Far East, she will display extra inimical zeal against our interests in Persia, India and elsewhere. Happily, as Mr. Burleigh recognises, such efforts on the part of Russia will be more futile than here-to-fore, for she must intrigue as a discredited, beaten Western Power. With the fall of Port Arthur and Mukden she reached the crossing of the most perilous ways in her whole history. There is talk of interventions and negotiations anew in high circles. But asks the writer : "Who will save her from herself !"

Mr. Burleigh puts the situation plainly, if jocosely, when he asks whether history will afford another of the many satires upon human events, and France the child of revolution, be called in to save Russia from change and disintegration ? He asks many questions which he leaves his readers to answer for themselves. And then, assuming the guise of candid friend, he warns Russia that she had better decide for peace and reconstruction ; or she will in the end have for epitaph that which is written of so many who lacked upright purpose in life : "Through folly and failure, passed into the limbo of the sad forgotten Ichabod !" That, he ruminates, would add but another chapter to the doleful story of fallen nations and make sad reading for all in the kinship of the white stock. At the same time he is not sure that the Japanese are not a parent root of that selfsame race, for in Japan he often saw types, even with complexion, very similar to those of the British Isles and upon the continent of Europe. They can teach us a lesson. Indeed, they have taught us one already—a lesson against slackness, amounting in Mr. Burleigh's opinion, to culpable carelessness of the interests, the welfare, the livelihood of our toiling millions and particularly in respect to the Far East. But Mr. Buleigh makes a long indictment against his country. He declares that Great Britain has weakly yielded place and given away her rights as a trading nation in China ; that she stood by and saw Port Arthur occupied by the Russians without lifting a finger, even when, as her admirals knew, the presence of the British fleet off that harbour would have led to the instant withdrawal of the Russians. Then Great Britain stood by and saw a great populous maritime province annexed by what in the East they now call the "Maily Fist." "So," says he, "British trade is permitted to suffer uncalled for diminution. Who, other than a British Government, would have given an undertaking not to construct a railway line from Wei-hai-Wei into the interior ?"

Of Japan, our ally, Mr. Burleigh has but a poor opinion. He thinks we shall have a less brilliant prospect of developing trade in the East, with the Japanese all powerful, than we should have had, if Russia had proved victor. He considers the commercial morality of the Japanese to be a non-negociable cipher. Ask any British merchant who knows them, he remarks, and let that merchant answer." They pirate all our wares, copying them even to the names of the firms and trade-marks and unblushingly sell those goods in their open markets, and foreigners have taken no change out of their law courts. Superior Sheffield cutlery, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits and Hubbock's paints and so on." And yet, he exclaims, we are as allies to take these people at their word, that they will spend a penny or rally to our aid in the event of certain contingencies. He is very severe on them. True, they have much to learn in the way of commercial morality and we believe they will learn it. Mr. Burleigh thinks not. He regards them as unlikely to improve. He chides them with their distrust of all foreigners. He admits that they are energetic and ambitious, but regards them as copiers rather than inventors. With them, a lie is but a natural form of expression devised to avoid unpleasantness. That, too, is said to their detriment. But their civilisation is still young. They are frugal and industrious and these virtues beget honesty and commercial integrity. Mr. Burleigh does not appear to think so and, moreover, he has little faith in them. He considers there is in the present situation that which should give pause, awaken attention and cause measures to be taken which will ensure future peace, that from exercise of British enterprises in commerce and good government in the Empire of East.

FAULTY FAULT-FINDING.

THE motion of Sir Robert Reid in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, for a vote of censure on the Government in connection with the Stores Scandal may be regarded as nothing more than one of the innumerable attempts the Liberal Party has made to displace the Government, working on the principle that any stick is good enough. The fact that the Government majority was 74 proves how futile are the attacks which are made. To all who wish to see the unpleasant questions, that have cropped up in relation to the South African War, properly dealt with, Sir Robert Reid's motion must cause a feeling of disgust. That we had ample time to make the most complete preparation for the war is as well known as that they were not made, but it is ludicrous to suppose that the Secretary of State for War and the other officials at the War Office could do more than direct the policy, leaving the details of administration to be carried out by those deemed competent to undertake the work. To have expected Lord Lansdowne to make himself personally responsible for the smallest details is on a par with expecting the managing director of a large banking company to have at his finger tips all the items of the stationery accounts. In so large an undertaking as the conduct of a war, the nearest approach to perfection can only be obtained by departmentalising the work, and we presume it is for the purpose of discovering on which department and the head of it must be laid the blame for allowing to occur these things which are the cause of the present discussions that the Commission is to sit. The English Press is unanimous in its praise of the chosing of the members of the Commission and, until they have sifted the evidence a motion for a vote of censure is equivalent to an attempt to solve a proposition without a hypothesis. Of the members of the Commission, Sir G. D. Taubman-Goldie was one of those who performed similar duties in the War Commission of 1903, and nothing need be said of his qualifications. The appointment of Mr. Justice Farwell as chairman is wise, as it ensures that an expert will have charge of the collection and collation of the evidence adduced. Sir George White is another member well qualified, by his long and varied service, to realize the importance and inner meaning of the facts submitted, while Sir Francis Mowatt was who permanent Secretary to the Treasury from 1894 to 1903, is, with Mr. Samuel Hope Morley, one of the Governors of the Bank of England, fully competent to give proper consideration to any financial problems which arise.

Until these gentlemen have come to a decision it is a mere waste of time for Private Members to attempt to attain their ends by side issues. When the evidence has shown where the blame is to be laid, by all means let it be meted out without stint. For the sake of the honour of the Army, it is sincerely to be hoped that the offenders will be brought to book. Among the charges that will be investigated is collusion with contractors but, equally bad is the stealing of Government stores and selling them for personal profit. The word "commandeer" which was invented to cover any act of larceny may have been a prettier word than theft, but, call it what you will, the offence must be treated as, and the offender punished for, theft. Royal Commissions move slowly and, as experience has taught us, to use an Irishism, occassionally find the conclusion half way, but we may expect that this matter will be sifted to the bottom. It is highly probable that the enquiry will elicit many things which are not to our national credit. What Party will be in Power when the report is made is a matter of conjecture, but let us see to it that the matter be not made into a political war cry and popular shriek for the little Englander. either now or at the time when sufficient proved facts are published to form the basis of logical and trustworthy criticism.

UNORTHODOX BATTING.

CAPTAIN E. G. WYNYARD, the famous batsman, writing on "The Advantages of Unorthodox Batting" makes some highly interesting and instructive remarks. "Possibly," Captain Wynyard writes, "it sounds paradoxical to claim that the careful laying of grounds and the increased accuracy of pitches have tended to enhance the value of unorthodox batting, for it would appear that on a perfect wicket the batsman holds the key of the situation. Let the bowler use all his wiles, fast, slow, or curly ; an upright bat, forward play, and hard driving, when the ball is overpitched, seem capable of coping with all the cunning of the attack. -True—up to a certain point. But one factor was to be reckoned with—the variableness of our climate. A sudden downpour of rain, and the conditions under which the match was commenced are entirely altered, twice or even more often during its course ; it very often happens that a match, commenced under the most genial conditions of light and warmth, ends in a miserable drizzle. A glorious fast wicket, the batsman's paradise, is not infrequently turned into a sticky, sodden surface which, under the influence of a drying wind with a temporary return of sunshine, gives the bowler the upper hand and reduces the batsmen, previously undoubtedly 'on top,' to a condition of helplessness". Wickets of this nature are all too familiar to Bombay batsmen to make it necessary to quote the rest of Captain Wynyard's remarks. Commenting on the once despised hook, Captain Wynyard remarks "that the tendency exists to overdo the culture of orthodoxy, I have no doubt whatever, particularly in the moulding of young cricketers. I have watched with very great interest the teaching of experienced and very good coaches, both professional and amateur, and after due consideration am convinced that many a promising player is being cramped out of all proportion to his natural gifts. The fatal tendency to produce only regulation strokes such as playing forward, bat upright, left shoulder well forward, and never hitting across the flight of the ball, is mainly responsible for the disappearance from the arena of cricket of many a young batsman quite capable of making his mark, if only allowed a little latitude. There can be no doubt that the natural tendency of the beginner is to swing the bat horizontally at the ball from off to on. Now, given the required ball, the stroke named 'pull' or 'hook' is to-day recognised as one of the most certain methods of scoring safely on slow wickets. It is astonishing in how few cricketers this stroke is properly developed, the reason being the conservatism of coaches, themselves taught to look upon a 'pull' shot as something altogether beyond the pale of correct cricket. I can perfectly remember a time, not very long past, when it was considered a breach of manners to omit to apologise to the bowler if the ball was pulled round from the off to the on side." We certainly hold with Captain Wynyard that the instruction imparted by present day professional coaches, so far as their neglect of unorthodox strokes is concerned, must be held responsible for the cramped style of so many batsmen.

IT is stated in the "Standard" that Lord Curzon proposes to erect a marble column on the site of the Pavilion under which he sat when receiving the Indian Princes at the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

AMONG the guests of Lord Lamington at Poona are The Hon Arthur Hill-Trevor, the Hon Sir James Monteath, Lieut-Colonel Forbes, Mr. Mrs. and Misses C. H. B. Forbes, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Patterson.

NEWS has been received in Bombay of the death of Commander R. W. W. Gordon, R. I. M., late Assistant Port officer, Bombay, which occurred in Europe on the 21st instant. The R. I. M. Dockyard as well as the Port Trust office had their flags lowered half mast in memory of the deceased.

MR. S. HAYASHI, Japanese Council in Bombay, has conveyed the thanks of his Government to the member of the Indore Club who sent to him a telegram of congratulation on the brilliant Japanese Victory over the Baltic Fleet.

AFTER trooping the columns of the 2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, on the Brigade Parade ground at Quetta last week Colonel Young, Assistant Adjutant-General eulogised the South African campaign, presenting to the man who took part in that momentus struggle their well-earned medals.

SERIOUS damage has been caused in the Gilgit Agency by the sudden rise of the local river owing to the bursting of the glacier dams in Ishkaman. The Gilgit suspension bridge was destroyed by the flood and at least one fort in Punial has been submerged. Reports from the upper reaches of the Gilgit river have yet to be received.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 13th May, amounted to Rs. 2,297, being decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 243. Total earnings from 1st January to 13th May, were Rs. 41,327, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,616.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 13th May amount to Rs. 23,487, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,230. Total earning from 1st January to 13th May were Rs. 408,269 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 98,588.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 13th May, amounted to Rs. 5,128, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 974. Total earnings from 1st January to 13th May, were Rs. 78,662, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs 2,668.

BOMBAY Act No. II of 1905, an Act further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, received the assent of his Excellency the Governor on the 15th April, and the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 3rd June. The assent of the Governor-General of India to this Act was published by the Governor of Bombay on the 28th June.

THERE seems to be no question, observes our Allahabad contemporary, that the decision given by Mr. Brodrick in the case between Lord Kitchener and the Government of India will be greeted with delight throughout the length and breadth of the British service. Circumstances of a temporary nature have during the last few years brought out the latent antagonism that smoulders between that service and the Government under whom it comes in this country, and the disposition will be there to look upon the change of system as an emancipation.

IN the distribution of rewards after Indian expeditions says the "Pioneer," there is only too often forgetfulness shown of the good work done by departmental non-commissioned officers. In the case both of the Somaliland and Tibet campaigns this is very marked, for promotions seem to have stopped with the Warrant Officers. A little more generous recognition of the services rendered by those a grade lower would have been much appreciated and would have an excellent effect in the event of any fresh expeditions.

Rather serious trouble has seemed to threaten in Lower Swat. On Saturday a gathering of tribesmen from Upper Swat moved down the valley, with the avowed intention of attacking Thana, the large village, which lies nearly opposite Chakdarra. The affair was purely an inter-tribal one and word was sent in to Malakand that a hostile demonstration was intended against the British authority. All the same the prospect of disturbances so near Chakdarrah was disquieting and the Swat Valley Levy had necessarily to be on the alert. Fortunately the parties to the dispute, which was said to be due to the Thana Jirga having abused their local authority did not come to blows, and a peaceful solution is now expected. The Upper Swat lashkar has withdrawn, and Thana seems safe from attack.

For a week or two after young stoats and weasels are able to run the whole family will hunt in a pack, the bitch acting the part of leader. Wherever they decide to stay for a time they commit great havoc, for this happens during the season when young game is plentiful. At the end of May and during the early part of June these family parties should be looked for, as they are then more easily cleared off than later on, when they have separated.

IT seldom happens that twenty years of intermittent litigation take place concerning a box at the Opera. That however, is what has just happened in Paris. The right of the descendants of the old Dukes de Choisene to a box at the Opera Comique dates back to the eighteenth century, and was so well recognised that one of the family being practically homeless during the revolution, actually took up his quarters for a time in the family box. About a quarter of a century later some question in dispute concerning this box had to be fought out between the family and the State, with which the contract was made, and now litigation has broken out again, the family contending that the box allotted to them in the theatre built since the fire of 1888 does not fulfil the conditions of the contract of 1781, They claim £8,000 as compensation.

THE NEW MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE beginning of the twentieth century has seen the inauguration of a new doctrine, more sweeping than that enunciated by President Monroe when he placed the whole of the American hemisphere under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes. This American declaration was not at first appreciated at its proper value by those nations which owned possessions in the Americas, or those which hoped to do so ; the new Monroe doctrine brought into being by Japan will not suffer in that way. Little by little the United States grew to a strength adequate to fill the dimensions of what has been described as the most audacious dog-in-the-manger policy of history. By the mere weight of her national importance the United States enforces, by moral means, a doctrine which it would be impossible to defend successfully by military and naval power. The notice to trespassers was posted up as a bluff at first, like notices enjoining beggars to "beware of the dog." The United States now possesses, or will soon possess, a very adequate dog to keep the "status quo" of the American hemisphere. A purely negative policy, the Monroe doctrine does not menace the foreign possessions in America, so long as the owners comport themselves decently and in order. But America cannot be despoiled by colony-seeking nations, although all may enter in and develop the country. Political ascendency is ruled out of the game. This is undoubtedly very annoying to the Great Powers of Europe, but, beyond the annoyance, the Monroe doctrine does not constitute an active peril. There exist many American perils for Europe, attendant upon the immergence of the United States into commercial and diplomatic matters, but the Monroe doctrine has never been cited as constituting an American Peril to the world. This is an interesting fact, which is very valuable when the new Monroe doctrine is considered. Why, asks Mr. Alfred Stead in the "Pall Mall Gazette," should the Japanese Monroe doctrine over the Far Eastern portion of Asia constitute a Yellow Peril, any more than the American Monroe doctrine means an American Peril ? Contained in no formal document, the Japanese Monroe doctrine is no less actual a factor that the American. The war with Russia is a demonstration of the sincerity of Japan's adherence to this policy, and the discomfiture of the Russian forces is a guarantee of her ability to enforce her ideals. Formal declarations of war follow upon the outbreak of war nowadays, and formal declarations of world policy follow upon the first steps already taken to attain it. As it is on the field of battle, so it is in the field of diplomacy ; the old policy of announcement before action is no longer advisable or expedient. But none the less is the Japanese policy a real and practical working one because there has been no official notification. "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," Japan has said to the European nations, and, living up to the highest ideals of Western civilisation, she has demonstrated that she is strong enough to back up her admonition. It is no notice-board to trespassers, erected as a bluff ; it is a "beware of the dog" sign, with the dog chained underneath. And in this way the new Monroe doctrine is far more potent and more efficacious than the old. It is, similarly, a negative rather than an aggressive policy. The "status quo" in the Far East is to be maintained, and only if the foreign nations bring trouble on their own heads by aggressive action will there be any danger of the dislocation of existing conditions. Baron Kaneko, the unofficial Japanese envoy to the United States, recently gave very explicit form to the Japanese readiness for the maintenance of the "status quo." "France," said the Baron, "will keep her foothold in the Far East ; Germany hers ; Russia will be permitted to remain unmolested in her proper bounds of Siberia. The United States will enjoy full occupation of the Philippines." A policy which, even during a war, is prepared to allow the maintenance of the status quo to include also the possessions seized in the past by the enemy which has forced a war upon Japan, must be admitted to be a very moderate one. The same authority also declared that "England does not need more territory ; Japan will not want more territory." The preservation of the independent nations of the Far East from spoliation by strong foreign Powers is the end and object of Japanese policy. It is purely a self-denying policy, since Japan's paramountcy in the Far East would enable the Japanese to beat the nations of Europe at their own game of land-grabbing, were Japan anxious to endanger the peace of the world in order to extend her borders. Not only is Japan self-denying as to land hunger ; she is the strongest adherent to the true carrying out of the policy of the open door and free competition. At various times the great nations have solemnly declared themselves in favour of the maintenance of the integrity of China, and, therefore the new Monroe doctrine but affords them the pleasure of being certain that their declarations will have adequate result. China, Korea, or Siam may be developed, freely by the world, under equal conditions, but political influence is the one import to which the open door will be firmly closed. The maintenance of the status quo is a very effective tonic for those suffering from nervous disorder known as the "Yellow Peril." What all the nations have preached, Japan is going to practise, and if the result is uncomfortable to the Great Powers, the discomfort will not resemble that consequent upon the non-fulfilment of good resolutions, made each New Year. To those nations who considered that formal declarations did not necessarily interfere with contradictory actions, should "opportunity" offer, the new Monroe doctrine will come as an unpleasant surprise. It is undoubtedly ridiculous to expect that a nation shall live up to its moral declarations, and it is quite possible that compulsory morality in the Far East may cause much heartburning in Europe. Even the enforcement of neutrality during war may become necessary under the new Monroe doctrine, and, in short, the Far East will no longer be so far away as to allow of a loosening of the bonds of national and individual morality. Thanks to the United States and Japan, the world is becoming moral in spite of itself, and there are remaining only Africa and Western Asia where primitive national and individual instincts can have free play. However little the European nations may like the Japanese Monroe doctrine, they cannot resist it, any more than they can resist the American Monroe doctrine. The war in Manchuria is a significant enough signpost, and the world does not need many such proofs of Japan's earnestness in this matter. To maintain the status quo in the Far East, and to elevate the nations of the Asiatic mainland without fear of aggression, this is the desire of Japan, and, with the open door and equal opportunities, the Japanese trust that the right-thinking nations of the world, notably the United States and Great Britain, will work towards the same end. There is no doubt that this policy is the most beneficial one possible, and if it be regarded with suspicion, it must be because it is the first occasion on which a great nation, all-powerful in a certain portion of the globe, has used its opportunity for the benefit of the world, and not of itself. Baron Kaneko summed up the new Monroe doctrine as follows, when referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance : "It will thwart the treacherous designs for the dismemberment of China, give equal rights to all nations alike, and secure peace, not only for Asia, but for the whole world." With this doctrine the world can have no quarrel, and it will be well for the great nations to live up to the Japanese principle of deeds—not merely words.

NOTHING definite has yet transpired at Simla as to the successor of Sir Edmond Elles, or rather the new member who will have charge of the Department of Military Supply, but rumours in London speak of the appointment of General Sir Edmund Barrow who is now commanding at Peshawar. Though it is true that according to Mr. Brodrick the appointment need not necessarily go to a military officer, yet as one of his qualifications is defined as "intimate acquaintance with the characteristics of the Native Army," so long as an officer of the British service is Commander-in-Chief it is obvious that no civilian can possibly be appointed. At the present moment, there are two other new posts to be filled, namely, the Secretary to Government in the Army Department and the Department of Supply, respectively. These officers will be colonels only. Major-General de Brath, the Secretary in the Military Department, now absent on furlough in England, will consequently be dispossessed of his present appointment.

IS GERMANY HUMBLED?

MEEK REPLY TO FRANCE.

A CONGRESS ASKED FOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambasador, has presented Germany's reply to the French Note of the 22nd instant.

It is understood that it insists upon the necessity of holding a Congress and considers the previous discussion as to its scope unnecessary; but the general tenour is so amicable that it appears to facilitate the purely formal concessions to which Germany appears to attach value and makes it difficult for France to refuse a Conference, especially as her exceptional position on the Morocco frontier is fully acknowledged. The prohibition to transmit munitions across the frontier which has already placed the Sultan's force at Ujda in a most critical position has been withdrawn.

LATER.

There is a general feeling that the sting has been taken out of the Moorish question by the conciliatory tone of Germany. While pointing out that Morocco and not Germany proposed the Conference and, therefore, the latter cannot limit the discussion, it displays a dispisition to utilise the Moroccan dummy later for the purpose of meeting the views of France.

THE KITCHENER AFFAIR.

The Resignation Rumour.

MR. BRODRICK'S RESERVE.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, to-day, said it was true that General Elles had said that in certain eventualities he would resign, but that he had heard nothing yet from the General regarding the same.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said he had nothing to add to the despatches published regarding the differences of opinion between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, except that since the receipt of the Home Government's decision, a communication from the Viceroy has been received suggesting certain modifications which are now under consideration.

Lord Curzon, he added, has not tendered his resignation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

No further developments have transpired here up to a late hour, to-day, in connection with the negotiations with the Secretary of State upon the subject of the much discussed Military Reorganisation Scheme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Chief Captured.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

German Official despatches show that desperate fighting has taken place in German South-West Africa lasting [illegible] hours, but finally the position of the Chamango, was captured.

The Germans also [illegible] that the natives have captured Warmbad.

THE UNION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

To be Peacefully Dissolved.

Sweden is adopting certain naval and military measures which are creating a disagreeable impression in Norway, although it is explained they are purely precautionary.

It is generally believed that, notwithstanding the aggressive language of the Swedish Conservatives, the disunion will be peacefully arranged.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A debate took place yesterday in the Swedish Rigsdag during which the Government was attacked for its weakness in not formulationg definite terms with Norway.

Several speakers advocated military measures.

The Premier, however, dwaelt upon the futility of war because union with a vanquished Norway would be a great and constant peril, and it was more befitting the dignity of Sweden to co-operate voluntarily for a dissolution of the union and thus secure future peace.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Warsaw Prisons Full.

A Russian Ukase invests the Governor-General of Warsaw with supreme military powers which General Trepoff is proceeding to Warsaw to exercise on his behalf.

Six hundred and seventy-two persons, mostly Jews, were arrested in Warsaw last night.

The prisons are now full.

THE SINKING OF THE IKHONA.

Sir C. Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to bring the sinking of the British India steamer Ikhona to the notice of Count Lamsdorf.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have presented £105 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

Dine with the King and Queen.

HONOURS FOR PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Prince and Princess Arisugawa visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royalties to-day.

Their Royal Highnesses drove out in semi-state, this morning, paying a series of calls, and were frequently recognised and loudly cheered.

In the afternoon they attended the Japan Society's garden party at the Botanical Gardens and dined with the King and Queen at night at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The King conducted the Princess Arisugawa to dinner at Buckingham Palace, last night, and Prince Arisugawa conducted the Queen. There were no speeches.

The guests included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, Mr. Balfour, Baron Hayashi and the Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

A concert followed the banquet.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Prince Arisugawa.

The "Times", in an article, welcoming the visit of the Prince and Princess Arisugawa to England, says that no news would be more welcome to the British than the extension of our alliance with Japan.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Duchess of Norfolk has been confined of a daughter.

THE TIBET TREATY.

Negotiations Proceeding.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House to-day, said the negotiations were still proceeding relative to the adhesion of China to the Tibetan Treaty.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT BILL.

To pardon M. Deroulede.

The French Government has introduced a Bill for granting an amnesty to M. Deroulede and his co-exiles.

It also covers those who have been punished for promoting a strike in the country, for press offences and army informing scandals.

FRENCH CONSUL FOR CALCUTTA.

The French Consul-General at Batavia, M. de Contouly, has been transferred to Calcutta in the place of the late M. de. Pelinski.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Worcester has beaten Leicester by an innings and 207 runs.

The M. C. C. have beaten Cambridge University by four wickets.

RUNNING AMOK IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

RULES TO SHOOT OR CAPTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Government of India have approved of the following rules for dealing with soldiers who run amok:—(1) When an armed soldier (British or Native) has broken loose in the manner, commonly known as running amok, and is at large threatening or purposing to kill any one in particular or all or any in general, it is the duty of all officers and soldiers to take steps to effect his capture and prevent his carrying his threats or purpose into execution; (2) In doing this an officer or soldier is entitled to take such measures of force as may be necessary in the circumstances of the case and may take the life of the offender if there be no other reasonable means of preventing his carrying his threats or purposes into execution. If however it appears from the offender's action, namely, from his laying down his arms, that he intends to surrender, he should be arrested in the ordinary way and dealt with in due course of law; (3) It is not necessary for an officer or soldier before taking measures of force to go up to the man who is running amok and demand his surrender if, by so doing, he would incur imminent risk of losing his own life; (4) An order to shoot down the offender in such cases, given by an officer or non-commissioned officer, is a lawful command and must be obeyed.

THE PROHIBITIONS OF ARMS ACT.

NATIVE OFFICERS EXEMPT.

The doubt, which has hitherto existed as to whether an Indian who is granted the honorary rank of a British Officer is thereby entitled to the much-valued privilege of exemption from the prohibitions of the Arms Act, has been removed by a ruling of the Government of India which is now published. The ruling is to the effect that a Native of India holding the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army is a Military Officer within the meaning of the Arms Act and is thereby exempted from the prohibition.

THE LATE MONSOON.

This week's Meteorological Department cables from South Indian Ocean stations show but little improvement in the situation. Pressure has increased very slightly in the Seychelles which is a good sign, but there is an almost entire absence of the strong trade winds which ought now to be sweeping up from the South, and no heavy rain is reported in the returns from any of the three stations of Mauritius, Zanzibar or the Seychelles.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Indian Cavalry dinner was held this evening at the United Service Club and was a very successful affair, Lord Kitchener being the sole guest of the evening.

The officers present were: Lieutenant-General D. J. S. McLeod in the chair, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Egerton, Brigadier-General Stuart Beatson; Colonels Fenton, Grover and Herbert, Lieut-Colonels Armstrong, Birdwood, Browne, Dick, Kenny, Thomson, Western and Waldron, Majors Cowper, Gee, Holloway, MacAndrew, A. G. Maxwell, W. L. Maxwell, Medley, Peyton, Smith, Waterfield, Weller and Younghusband; Captains Capper, Coke, Craik, Fitzgerald, Holden, Ricketts, Sexton, Spence, Teed and H.H. Turner; Lieutenants Dening, Howell and Macnabb.

The toast of the King-Emperor proposed by the Chairman was fittingly honored, but no speeches were made.

THE CALCUTTA SMOKE NUISANCE.

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

In response to an enquiry from the Government of Bengal with regard to the appointment of a Smoke Nuisance Commission, the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce states that his Committee approves of the appointment of a Commission which shall consist of a President and six members of the Committee. He considers that the interests requiring representation are the Port Commissioners, the Municipal Corporation and steam users generally. The Committee also suggests that, of the three non-official members of the Commission, two should be nominated by the Chamber which has so many important associations connected with it.

DEATHS FROM HEAT IN CALCUTTA.

The weather in Calcutta continues as hot as ever and there have been one or two dust storms in the evenings. Several deaths of Europeans have occurred from heat stroke.

The prevailing heat is responsible for the deaths of the Rev. Father Paul Dehon, S. J. who died in his 49th year at Daltongunge on Tuesday and Brother Van Damme of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, who died yesterday morning, aged 89.

LORD LAMINGTON INDISPOSED.

Lord Lamington, who was indisposed, is much better. His temperature was normal this evening.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

THE CIVIL SERVICE TO GIVE A FAREWELL DINNER.

POONA, JUNE 28.

The Indian Civil Service intend to give a farewell dinner to the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath prior to his retirement, on 3rd August next, at the Club of Western India. His Excellency Lord Lamington will preside.

THE POONA JOCKEY.

Ambaji Tookaram who met with a serious riding accident yesterday is still in the same condition. He was thrown from the horse, Sacristan, belonging to Mr. Murray.

POONA GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

The dates fixed for some special cricket matches of the Poona Gymkhana have been altered as follows:—1st July, Islam Cricket Club; 10th July, Bombay Mahomedan Cricket Club; 18th July, United Poona Colleges; 31st August, return match with Islam Cricket Club; 1st and 2nd September, Elphinstone Cricket Club. The Kathiawar team is not coming.

A WEDDING IN POONA.

A quiet, but pretty, wedding took place this morning in St. Paul's Church when Captain Dover R. A. M. C. was married to Miss M. E. C. Stewart. The bride was given away by her brother Lieutenant Stewart of the S. and T. Corps. A reception was held in Poona Hotel. The married couple left by the eleven o'clock train to Bombay to proceed to Paris.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

A MEETING OF SURAT LADIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT JUNE, 28.

A representative meeting of the ladies of Surat, invited by Ziaulnisa Ladli Begamsaheb, was held at her palace under her presidentship, this evening to consider what steps to take to show their loyalty and devotion to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the future Queen Empress. Most of the leading ladies of all nationalities were present. After the president's speech and Mrs. Westropp's approval it was resolved that the following Committee be appointed to settle as to how to show their sense of devotion to the Royal visitor:—President, Ladli Begamsaheb: Vice-Presidents, Mrs Westropp, Bismilla Begum Shajadi Begum and Mrs Hervey; Members: Nagarsethani, Mrs Cowasji Elukjee Mody, Mrs Bomanji Naoroji Vakil, Mrs Thakordas Mathuradas, Mrs Burjorji Nasserwanji, Mrs Beramji Nanavati, Mrs Naginchand Zaverchand, Mrs Siamwala, Mrs Ghelabhai Jagjiwandas, Doctor Rukmabai, Mrs Kothawala, with Mrs Kanabhai, as Secretary and Mrs Jacob, as Treasurer, with powers to add. The Committee is to do the needful. After a hearty vote of thanks to the president and light refreshments and distribution of flowers the proceedings terminated.

OCTROI APPEAL SUCCEEDS.

Messrs, Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co.'s Lahore agent was recently prosecuted by the Municipal Committee of the city for alleged criminal evasion of octroi duty and was fined Rs. 800. The firm appealed against the conviction to the Sessions Judge, who has accepted the appeal and acquitted the appellants. The Judge held that the firm's explanation of declaring the goods in question which came from their Simla branch at less than actual value was perfectly satisfactory. They had not received the invoices, and had to make declarations before they could clear the goods on which demurrage was accruing, so they estimated the value roundly at Rs. 3,000. At the same time they undertook to present the invoices later on if called upon to do so. The reason why the invoices were not sent to the Octroi office after the firm received them was that they were not asked for. The Subordinate Magistrate had said there was a chance of Octroi people not calling for the invoices, in which case the firm would have benefited materially, but it could not be inferred from this that the firm cleared the goods from the railway station with the intention of evading payment of the full octroi duty.

OUTRAGE IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

ORGANISED BAND OF MARAUDERS.

Information of a cowardly outrage in which Sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps were the victims has come in, writes the Quetta correspondent of the "Pioneer."

This is the third outrage within a short time, all directed against the Levy Corps and not against the local officials who it would be imagined would be more the object of attack than men of the Levy Corps. It is disgraceful to the administration that an outrage organised by a band of marauders within 16 miles of Fort Sandeman with the connivance of the villagers on the hills where our Political Officers repose and dream their days away should be possible. At any rate it is a most extraordinary circumstance that the hostility of these tribesmen should be directed against the Levy men and not against the local officials who are more exposed to danger in isolated positions than any others. The movements of the local officials are known everywhere and it would be easy to ambush them, and, yet they are unhurt although their duties ought to make them unpopular, while the men of the Levy Corps who do no harm to any one are attacked. It is disturbing to think that the marauders in this case must have been helped in food and with information by the villagers. The villagers must have sympathised with them and they must have given information of the movements of the Sowars, and, unless they are treated as accomplices, they will do so again. The fact is a number of the tribes on this frontier ought to be treated, as the murderous Australians were treated by the colonists, as rabid animals, and short at sight. They are vermin, and if their places were taken by colonists from India, the decolate plains of Baluchistan would be again covered with gardens and rich pasture. I do not believe that many of the tribes can ever be even tamed, and I base this opinion on the conformation and small size of their heads. This further has been the opinion of the northern races of the tribes in these hills since early times, 'they are neither good for war nor peace' their mental powers bear no proportion to their physical size, and most of them have heads far below the standard of the people of the north.

SHIKAR BY MOTOR.

A correspondent writes from Nowgong. Bundelkhand the 23rd inst:—On Wednesday last the members of the Nowgong Club were a trifle astonished to find a tiger in the club compound. The fact is Captain Knox and Mr. Jardine left the Station at five on Monday afternoon in the latter's Motor Car for one of the wider spots in Bundelkhand, some 50 miles away, to pay a surprise visit to a truant monster whom they had been nursing for some months. Having to spend an hour at Chhatarpur on business they did not arrive at the scene of his misdemeanour till 8-30, too late to get into machans and see him kill, but they sat over the carcase of the buffalo on Tuesday night till all was blue again. Seeing (and bagging) only three wild dogs for their pains, they decided to beat the tiger's favourite haunts on chance, shot him, photographed him with a typical "mise-en-scene" of elephants, matchlock men, spearmen and aboriginals, padded him, got him to the road, gave him a comfortable back seat in the motor and whirled back with him in triumph to Nowgong by 6-30 p. m., in time to take part in a game of bridge. It is probably the first time a tiger has had such a ride; how long, we wonder, will it be before a motor forms an essential part of every sportsman's "Vade Mecum?" In this case the car was a simple and inexpensive S. H. P. de Dion, and as the roads were rough and the load not less than 550 lbs, the performance of the journey in 2 1-2 hours does it no small credit.—"Pioneer."

THE QUEEN'S ROAD QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The dangerous nature of the proposal to give Bombay the best Marina in the world at the sacrifice of the city's health has been abundantly proved. It has also been shown how the removal of the Grant Road to Colaba Railway will place Bombay permanently in the grip of plague. It has also been pointed out how the railway can be retained and yet the wishes of the agitators for the Marina be met to a certain extent by making the line and the Queen's Road interchange places, by stopping all goods traffic at Grant Road and by working the local trains with electricity. By your articles it is proved further that the suburban traffic on the section in question is so great that it is impossible for the G. I. P. R. or the electric trams. But I am afraid that in the face of these most convincing arguments the Government will be forced to abolish the line. Those who agitate for the entire removal of the line do so with great ferocity and in a bold imperious manner; they work with great enthusiasm, earnestness and thoroughness and they have very great influence with the Government. When they are allowed to absorb the whole attention of the Government the view of the natives is not properly placed before the public. Even the native papers which have written against the proposal have written in a surprisingly feeble tone and tame spirit altogether unsuited to the occasion. Without any further loss of time they must speak out their mind boldly and in an impressive fashion; they must be persistently endeavouring to persuade the Government not to remove the line. Let the native associations approach the Government and also the Railway Board thanking both for their not having yielded to the uproar thanking both for the great sympathy they had evinced toward the large majority of the Bombay public in the past and praying that they will be quite firm in the future. Let them also prepare petitions setting forth how the line is absolutely indispensable and how the trouble caused by the line can be mitigated by working local traffic with electric power by making the line and the Queen's Road interchange places and by stopping all the goods traffic at Grant Road. Let the petitions be signed by all who sympathise with the views therein set down, and let copies of the petitions be sent to the Government and the Railway Board before the opportunity is gone. In a few days it will be too late. The work must be taken in hand immediately, for once the Government decides to remove the line no amount of abuse or protest will avail anything.—Yours, &c.,

CIPIENDO.

STREET BEGGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—For many weeks past the pavement passing Elphinstone College has been infested with child beggars whose importunity is the result of all absence of control. One of them, a healthy little naked boy, with an elaborately bandaged arm, ought long since to have been in a reformatory. It is darkly whispered that these beggars are relatives of the native police, who thus pension their families on the public. This rumour gains in probability from the complete impunity of the beggars. Will the Police Commissioner kindly investigate?

A VICTIM.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mrs J R
Cruickshank, Mr W D
Davis, Mr C E
Dixson, Miss T H
Donnelley, Mr J
Jardine, Mr W T
Manifold, Col C C
Manifold, Mrs
Oakes, Col G E H
Oakes, Mrs
Oakes, Miss
Smith, Mr J
Woodhouse, Mr W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bells Mr C C
Badcock, Mr C F
Collins, Mr E
Congreve, Lt W M
Grenshaw, Mr R W W
Hall, Mr D K
Henderson, Major T H
Haywood, Mr T H
James, Mr W K
Kennedy, Capt A C
Mills, Lt-Col J B
Miller, Mr D L
Mayne, Mr J W J
Pym, Mr L R
Ryan, Mr G W
Syne, Capt
Tosh, Mr A
Vines, Lt D F
Walker, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Connon, Mr T F
Daland, Dr J
Morris, Mr and Mrs W S
Smith, Mr E A

FOR KARACHI.—Wyatt, Mr E F B.

FOR RANGOON.—Rainey, Major E F.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE GAMES.

Two more games have been played in the Harwood League, the first on Tuesday evening being between the Bombay Gymkhana and Parel Gymkhana, and the second yesterday evening between the Yorkshire Regiment and the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday's game was practically devoid of all interest and, owing to the weather conditions, should never have been played. The ground was not in a fit state for football, the heavy rain during the earlier part of the day having made it like a quagmire. Only about half a dozen of the public turned out to witness the game, it being naturally concluded by the regular habitues of the Cooperage that the heavy rain would prevent play. A victory for the Bombay Gymkhana was considered a foregone conclusion, and rightly so, as the previous performances of the Parel Gymkhana, this season, were hardly suggestive of success. During the first half the Parel men defended their goal with fair success, the Gymkhana only scoring one goal, but in the closing half they added three more goals, the game ending as follows:

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 4 Goals
Parel Gymkhana ..... Nil

The game between the Yorkshire Regiment and the Y. M. C. A. yesterday evening was not the one-sided affair that many people expected. True the Yorkshires won by two goals to nil and would probably have won by a much larger margin, but for hard luck on several occasions when the ball hit the post and horizontal bar instead of going into the net, but for all that, the Y. M. C. A. put up a capital game and just missed scoring by the narrowest of margins on at least two occasions. Nearly the whole of the first half was spent by the Y. M. C. A. in warding off continual attacks on their goal, the ball rarely leaving their "twenty-five." On the two or three occasions that they were able to carry the attack into the Yorkshires' territory, the latter quickly relieved the pressure and transferred operations back to their opponents' "twenty-five." The opening quarter in particular saw the Yorkshire attacking strongly, and several corners resulted in nothing, though the kick from one glanced off the goal post. About twelve minutes after the start, the Yorkshires shot their first goal from a clever bit of combined play by the forwards. Their second goal was scored about seven minutes before the half time whistle went, and but for wild shooting another goal at least should have been added to their score. Changing over after half time, play was of a much more even character and, although the Yorkshires had the ball more often in their opponents' territory than the latter had in theirs, it cannot be said that they had very much the best of exchanges. The Yorkshires were a bit unlucky in the second half inasmuch as three of their shots in quick succession either hit the goal post or the horizontal bar. The Y. M. C. A. had two good chances of scoring, but were unable to penetrate the defence of their opponents' backs and goal-keeper, the latter saving one very hot shot. Altogether, the Y. M. C. A. may be congratulated on the very creditable display they gave against such formidable opponents and, if they go on as they have started, they ought to develop into quite a good side. If one or two of the team can be cured of the habit of getting off side and the shooting of the team as a whole can be improved, they will not disgrace themselves in the Rovers' Tournament. Scores:

Yorkshire Regiment ..... 2 Goals.
Y. M. C. A ..... Nil.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Coperation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadabhanji, presiding. There were also present, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Vlegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

PURCHASE OF A PUNCHING MACHINE.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Company, amounting to Rs. 3 334 for the supply of a punching and shearing machine manufactured by Messrs Francis Barry and Company. The machine was required for the Municipal Workshops.

The report was recorded

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered the analytical and bacteriological report made by the Municipal Analyst on the Bombay Water Supply for the month of May last together with the Executive Health Officer's remarks thereon. The Executive Health Officer in the course of his remarks on the report states:—'In forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological report of the Municipal Analyst on the Bombay water supply, I wish to draw your attention to the Bacteriological Analysis in which Dr. Ghadialy finds various bacteria to be present which if some explanation be not offered might be liable, to misconstruction. The method by which the water is collected for examination is not in my opinion absolutely conducive to correct results for bacteriological purposes. Sterilized bottles are issued from the Laboratory to the Water Engineer whose staff collects water and forwards it to the Laboratory. In some cases there is delay which in this climate is prejudicial to accurate observation. The method of collecting samples of water for the bacteriological purposes is one that requires the strictest observation of cleanliness and absence of all possible risk of outside contamination and the collector should be thoroughly acquainted with the method of collection and the reason for the same. I was, therefore inclined to be sceptical as to the conclusion which should be drawn from the results of the bacteriological examination and I suggested that before any conclusions are drawn from the report the water should be examined again and the samples taken under proper supervision. This has been done in the case of Vehar water unfiltered, Vehar water filtered and the Stand Pipe at Mazagon. In this second examination Dr. Ghadialy finds a form of B. Coli present in all three samples. The presence of B. Coli in water is looked upon as indicating animal contamination. In the cases of a lake water unfiltered this may be due to the Crocodiles, fish, birds and animals on the shore of the lake. Proper filtration should render the water free from such bacteria. As the water passes through the main and service pipes it is possible that the supply not being constant, foreign matter may find its way into the pipes and when the pressure of water comes on this may be delivered. From this analysis, therefore, I am not prepared to say that the water is polluted so as to render it unsafe for drinking but only point out that filtration and constant supply is necessary and that the bacteriological and chemical analyses keep us informed of variation in the quality and should be taken advantage of by the consumers. I have issued instructions as to the proper collection of samples of water."

Dr. N. N. Katrak enquired if the method adopted for collecting water for examination on this occasion was the same as before. Though the examination was made a second time, bacilli Coli were found to be present. To his mind it appeared that there was a sewage contamination and he cited a passage from Newmann's Bacteriology and Public Health in support of his argument. He admitted that as pointed by the Health Officer the contamination might possibly be due to crocodiles and fish. He thought that their filters must have been defective as bacilli were found in filtered as well as unfiltered Water. It was a serious matter and required a careful inquiry by the Committee. He proposed that a committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and Health Officer and report as to the causes that had led to the contamination of the water supply and to suggest remedial measures.

The Health Officer explained that all bacilli detected by the Municipal Analyst were found in previous examination of water also. Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, experimented on some animals and he did not find that they produced any diseases. Dr. Turner was also opposed to the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject because he said such a step would frighten the public. Moreover, he was satisfied with the explanation and he attached no significance to it. He advised the Committee to wait until a further report was submitted to them on the subject.

Dr. Katrak withdrew his proposition and the report was only recorded.

The Committee then adjourned.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Royal Visit.

A DELUGE AT AUTEUIL.

DELCASSE AND ROUVIER.

THE POLITICAL PUZZLE.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

HOTELS have been filled to their attics here ever since the King of Spain came. The boulevards are thronged, the places of old customers in cafes and estaurants are taken by strangers, at midnight it is impossible to obtain a seat or a lemon squash at the Maxim's, for the house is crammed with young men in evening dress waving gold-knobbed sticks, and young women, rather faded in features, who smoke cigarettes and talk slang until three o'clock in the morning. The thousands of strangers, from America and Spain chiefly, have had a good deal for their money. They had races, a flower show, military reviews, street pageants, illuminations, and to crown all, a genuine bomb explosion, not organised by the police, but planned and carried out to within an inch of success by determined regicides. Nothing was more remarkable than the apparently apathetic way in which both King Alfonso and President Loubet took the explosion. Next day the President went to the Chalons review, wearing his best "slow, wise smile," which sometimes develops into one of the jovial-old-gentleman order, as the caricaturists like to depict it. The Royal descendant of Charles the Fifth, Philip the Second, and Louis Quatorze, on his side seemed to be full of boyish glee, especially when he was provided with a splendid mount from the Saumur Cavalry stables for the ride to the camp and the review. And yet King and President were on the brink of the grave after the gorgeous gala at the Opera. M. Jaures himself and other Socialist editors have had to admit this. The bomb was a business article imported from Barcelona, and the criminals who threw it carefully selected the dark and narrow Rue de Rohan for the perpetration of the outrage. It was there that the Chouans tried to blow up First Consul Bonaparte in December 1800, as he was driving to the Opera. The result of the outrage was to make the young King a thorough success, from the popular point of view. Paris went frantic over him on the Thursday and Friday, owing to his escape from premature death and the subsequent descent of his body down the jasper staircase leading to the last resting-place in the Escurial of the kings and the mothers of kings of his race. Now the escutcheons are coming down, and the gules and or of Spain disappear, as young Alfonso is off to another great city, where his presence will be felt all the more interesting after his tragic experience in Paris.

Long under interdict, the supposed anti-clerical play Ces Messieurs, by M. Georges Ancey, has been presented at the Gymnase. There is too much introduction of priests into plays just now, and it is no wonder that people object to it and ask for something more lively than the monologues and little speeches of grave-looking men in black. The new priest is the Abbe Thibaut, who rules a rich young widow and makes her do anything. This shows the power of the priest in the family. Abbe Thibaut is an ambitious man, seeking a fat prebend from his bishop. He goes to a large town, the widow, who has fallen madly in love with him becomes exasperated at his departure, but he remains unmoved. The author does not make his priest fall, as Zola's Abbe Mouret does, but he shows that the priestly influence has been destructive in the case of the widow and of her family, and that she was exploited by a man who only wanted her money. The rather tedious play is slightly enlivened by a third act in which the author tries to be entertaining at the expense of a bishop, some foolish country priests, and their parishioners. There is also a new play at the Mathurins, La Rapture, by the dramatic critic who signs as Nozière. An old banker admires a pretty girl, whose lover stabs to death the elderly financier and then goes mad after a fearful quarrel with the girl during which they accuse each other of the murder. The author evidently wants to show that he can write like the purveyors of concentrated horrors served out in tabloid form at the little theatres.

Nearly everybody is in town now, and society is festive to an extraordinary degree. One of the most recent diversions has been a "soiree equestre." It was given at a riding school in the Rue de Grenelle, and there were amateur riders of both sexes who are every bit as proficient as the equestrians of Molier's private circus. The soiree was closed by a dance. Lord Enniskillen, Lord and Lady Alington, Baron and Baroness De Forest, Mrs. Hope Vere, Mr. Loder, Mr. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Shelley Bontein, and the Duke of Alva, some of whom have come over for the week's racing at Auteuil and Longchamps, are the latest arrivals and staying at the Elysee Palace Hotel are the Maharajah of Kapurthala and suite, the Marquis de Santillano, Count De Baracchini, Marquis de Diego, Colonel Marshall, and Captain F. Guest.

This "Grand Steeple" at Auteuil will be remembered for many reasons. The first is because of the visit of Alfonso; the second because of a most unlucky storm; the third because of a lucky thirteen—the number of the winning horse. Frocks and frills suffered the cruellest trial to which they can be put. The morning wore a fair but somewhat uncertain aspect. In the emphatically fine moments the sun blazed with great power. Tout-Paris in its daintiest dresses gathered upon the lawns and stands of this charming little racecourse. The flowerbeds were glorious. A fleur-de-lys, composed of yellow calcealarias and red geraniums, florally expressed the Spanish colours; the rhododendryns were a mass of glorious bloom, pink and purple, mauve and deep red. The dresses were marvels of the art that has raised Paris to the proud ptace of Dictator of the Mode. Creations of muslin, lace, and silk were crowned with the most exquisite confections of feathers and ribbons, set in a sea of flowers and foliage. They were poems of dresses wedded to subtle harmonies in millinery. The course, so picturesquely curved out of the Bois, resembled in its elegance and quiet excitement a huge garden party. Everybody wore their brightest and bravest costume and everybody exhibited the gaiety that belongs to French nature and is the proper accompaniment of sunshine and flowers. On an instant, the scene was changed, woefully metamorphosed into something quite triste. Just about the time when the young King of Spain was expected, black clouds gathered in the heavens. The wind, that so often precedes the storm, commenced to rustle the leaves of the trees ominously. Then the rain descended, discreetly at first, with slow, big heavy drops. The elegant crowd shifted a little uneasily and thought, with apprehension of feathers and furbelows. But the sun shone again and the fears were forgotten. But it was a momentary respite. The celestial artillery began to peal and flashes of lightning zigzaged across the sky. The flood-gates were opened—their very widest. The rain descended, pitilessly, with growing ferocity, until it seemed that a second Deluge had come upon the earth. Meanwhile, a large number of visitors, dressed in the latest fashions of the Rue de la Paix, had no other shelter from the storm but that of trees in the paddock, supplemented by a tiny parasol. There was an impenetrable block at the entrance to the grand stand, so that people could neither enter nor leave.

Those fortunate persons who found themselves beneath a roof at the time the storm broke experienced something of the sensations of the Latin poet when he heard, sitting comfortably at home, the cries of drowning sailors on the lake. They witnessed the disintegration and complete destruction of hundreds of fair "dreams" of milliners and dressmakers. Remorselessly the torrent fell, taking no heed of the trivial parasol, carrying away piece by piece the masonry of the busy workers of the modes. It was a heartrending spectacle; at the same time it had its humour and even its satisfactions. Here was a once dainty hat, delicately trimmed with blue; at the moment, the blue has "run"; the whole resembles nothing so much as a black-currant pie. A dress of lace, doubly rich by money and

effect, has its lower length deeply dyed with mud for the rain has turned the ground into a species of Red Sea. It was a bedraggled but still enthusiastic crowd which welcomed the King; happily the monarch escaped the storm. Again, one might adopt a military simile and say that in the dressing of the ranks the able-bodied stood first and the wounded behind them. Those same wounded I saw endeavouring to recover, with the aid of a looking-glass and the accessories of a portable equipment. As to the young sovereign, his mien was smiling and handsome as he turned to the crowd to acknowledge their welcome. Just as in a scrimmage, so, in a sporting sense, the Grand Steeplechase bears little analogy to the Liverpool Grand National. If the course resembles a garden-party, the obstacles are just as lacking in the quality of the strenuous. They are taken at the stride, and the event is almost a flat race. The great prix of the afternoon was run on a figure-of-eight course, during which the horses passed four times before the Royal box. The King followed the sport with evident keenness. Perhaps he found inspiration in the horse that bore the Spanish colours, which, however, were not steered to victory.

It is now hardly worth while blinking the fact that M. Delcasse's policy of laisser-aller, of a neutralite bienveillante, placed this country in a serious posture vis-a-vis to England and the world. It has been said that the French declaration of neutrality, published at the commencement of hostilities, exonerated this nation from all blame, as it did not lay down any time limit for the stay of belligerent vessels in her territorial waters. This is not correct in international law. In subscribing to the Geneva Convention, which has now been in force almost to its full length of thirty years, France subscribed, amongst other things, to the twenty-four hours' limit. Whether, therefore, she made a specific statement to that effect or not in her article of neutrality issued in this and the American-Spanish war, is of little consequence she was bound by her adherence to the ensemble of the Convention. It has been urged as an excuse that France had no ships of war in Far-Eastern waters to enforce her neutrality. That, however, might be juridically described as culpable negligence. Presumedly fast cruisers could have been fitted out to arrive before the ships of Rozhdestvensky's squadron sailing at nine knots. By his failure, then, to provide against emergencies (though in this respect he shares responsibility with M. Pelletan), M. Delcasse ran the risk of grave international complications. Japan would have been fully justified in cutting ont the Russian boats from French waters, and, in that event, England must have been implicated.

In Morocco, the occupant of the Quai d'Orsay has been equally unfortunate. He proposed to ignore Germany; but Germany declined to be ignored. Nor was his first resignation well timed; it emphasised nothing, except that he had not the support of the Cabinet. Now the country is brought face to face with this critical question; either it will have to subscribe to the international commission which Germany has imposed on the Sultan, in which case it will give away every point for which it has laboured or it must resist the commission and Germany. In the latter alternative, what is there to prevent war? That is why one of the papers this morning heads its article "Malaise." This condition of mind exactly expresses public opinion. There is, perhaps, little fear of this country taking up arms for Morocco but the era of "pin-pricks" has evidently commenced, and one cannot say where it will end. Teutonic flirtation has suddenly ceased and the War Lord now wears his most forbidding frown. If France is not to be humiliated, she must be supported by England; that is the plain A B C of the question. "I hope England realises her moral responsibility," said a leading British diplomat to me to-day. "We must not let our neighbour down, as I am afraid we have done on occasions in the past." Considering that France represents the cause of civilisation and the open door in Morocco, she should have the support both of England and America. Very little illusion now exists on the subject of the Grand Alliance. The papers have ceased to veil their criticisms and speak with bluntness of the candid friend. Two ties however, bind Muscovy to Gaul. The first is the golden tie, formed of milliards of francs; the second, the tie of recollection and gratitude. At a given moment in her history France was saved from further humiliation by the intervention of the Tsar. But the hostages that France has given to her ally make the work of M. Rouvier at this moment one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. He cannot break loose, and to remain is a danger, more especially when his flank is harassed by the Socialists—the direct cause of M. Delcasse's downfall.

The Pressense-cum-Jaures-cum-Rouvier plan is an exact reversal of that. Germany must be conciliated at the cost, as it would seem, of national dignity, and if the "Entente" suffers in its effectiveness and as a definite policy, so much the worse for the "Entente." If there is doubt as to the correctness of reading that version it seems to be removed by the remarks of M. de Pressense, to a "Presse" interviewer. "There is reason to hope," he says, "that M. Delcasse's successor will be able to dissipate the 'malentendu' with Germany without injuring the Anglo-French 'Entente,' which, no longer falsified by an erroneous interpretation, will become the guarantee of peace that it should never have ceased to be." M de Pressense is not in the Government, but he sways a large following in foreign affairs—a following which is indispensable to M. Rouvier's position. What is this "erroneous interpretation" to which the Socialist intellectual refers? Assuredly, the interpretation of M. Delcasso. Consequently, the "Entente," shorn of its errors, becomes a mere pious expression of opinion, and takes no higher rank in the external policy of France than, say, the good understanding with Italy and with Spain. It is just a pleasant, academic way of keeping the peace. At the moment when English and France fleets are about to exchange visits that edifice of interest and almost unity of policy, so laboriously erected, seems in some danger of losing its principal features.

In approaching France to act as the mediator or rather, as the sort of inquiry agent, Russia is preparing for herself a severe and painful disillusion. In M. Delcasse the St. Petersburg Government found a friend and partisan; in M. Rouvier they will meet a cold critic, prepared to tell them many unpleasant truths. As a result of the change France will now take the headship of the Alliance, instead of merely playing follow-my-leader to Count Lamsdorff. Her military and naval power having evaporated, and her resources being obviously affected, since there is none to lend her money, Russia will have to take the inferior position in the councils of Europe and in all those matters where unity of action is implied. This is the spirit in which France will approach her work of mediation but she, herself, is in a difficult position. By her free interpretation of neutrality she has estranged herself from Japan, who might justly resent her new role of peacemaker. Intelligent opinion here inclines to the belief that Washington will move, when the moment comes, rather than Paris, as being the only acceptable neutral Power. Any direct communication between London and St. Petersburg seems as little likely as a friendly conference on the lines of peace between Mr. Motono (the Japanese Minister) and M. Rouvier. But until the Emperor and the Grand Dukes are convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, the talk of other people has little more than an academic value.

THE "Zeit," of Vienna, states, on the authority of its Constantinople correspondent, that ten Italian warships have occupied the port of Taaz, on the South Arabian coast, as security for satisfaction for the murder of an Italian in the Yemen. The Turkish authorities have been unable to punish the murderers, and Italy is stated to have adopted this means of making her displeasure felt. The news has previously been circulated by a French correspondent, and was contradicted, but its repetition is given by leading Italian journals with such prominence that some importance is evidently attached to it.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE EXPINDITURE.

THE "Indian Spectator" asks:—When the health of a city becomes worse, is the municipal taxation in it to be raised, or rather to be lowered? We should think that as the cost of preservation of life in health and comfort increases, the taxation should diminish by way of compensation. The Government of India would apply a contrary principle to Bombay. Our Municipality is called on to meet a large amount of expenditure for plague, and the Government refuses to make a grant-in-aid, apparently because the Municipality does not levy the maximum taxation allowed by law. We would expect a severer exercise of the powers given by the law in more prosperous times. Bombay suffers for all India, and the plague expenditure of our city ought to be, to a large extent, an imperial obligation. To look at another aspect of the question: the continuance of plague in Bombay is to a considerable extent due to the conditions established by the mill-industry. Is it not equitable to hand over to the Municipality the proceeds of the excise duty on cotton goods levied in Bombay? That duty was levied to please Lancashire, and though it has proved to be a considerable source of revenue, the Government maintains it because it dare not abolish it. Accepting the inevitable, why should not the duty be assigned to purposes which are conducive to the prosperity of the mills, or which would mitigate the evils which follow in the train of the mill-industry?

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Referring to a report that the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, might be asked, under the 55 years rule, to retire in September next, the "Rast Goftar" observes: Mr. Hughes, as he is known to the mercantile community of this city, is a man of exceptional ability and originality, and were it not for his long and honourable connection with the Port Trust, the latter would, not have been in its present prosperous condition. A more practical, straight-forward and clever officer never joined the service. What was the state, the extent and the value of the Port Trust when he joined the department, and what is its present condition? The Port Trustees, when they first administered the concern, had to deal with lakhs of rupees, which sounded so high at the time, but the lakhs have now grown into crores and the administration of the Trust is now quite on a par with the Government of a first class Native State yielding the largest revenue. Mr. Hughes has been able to construct new Bombay on the eastern foreshore without any fuss or show. He is, like many of that class of people, a silent worker, and one who pays greater regard to deeds than to words. He has initiated and started many schemes valued at crores of rupees which none can bring to a satisfactory completion but himself. One mistake in the carrying out of the designs of some of the great works undertaken by the Trust would land them into great difficulties and expense. The presence of Mr Hughes until these works are completed is essential, and Government cannot do better than to permit him to resign the service, and reappoint him to the post, the duties of which he has hitherto discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

OPERATIONS OF THE HEALTH DEPABTMENT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes that the discussion which took place in the Corporation on the Health Officer's report for the quarter of the current year was of a most useful character. Our contemporary adds: The "persecution" of the Health Department towards the poor small-pox stricken of the population was severely condemned. One after the other members belonging to the medical profession denounced the measures practically carried out for the prevention of the fell disease as anything but humane. This charge was ably supported by some of the Councillors from their own personal experience. Professor Padhye referred to seven instances of a harsh character which had come under his own observation. Rao Bahdur Dhakji Casinath related his. So that practically the judgment as to the generally inhuman character of the operations passed on the Health Department was severe, but no more severe than deserved. The net result of the campaign was that a great shock was given to the sentiments and feelings of the population, specially Hindu whose religious sensibilities in the matter are too well-known. But this was not the only charge hurled at the head of the Public Health Department. The medical Councillors condemned the segregation policy actively pursued, without a drop of human mercy, as utterly futile because opposed to the principles which medical science inculcated! The segregation practised was no segregation. It absolutely defeated the object and no place was worse for the purpose than the Arthur Road Hospital. It was really the centre of infection—the focus whence infection widely radiated with a vengeance east and west, north and south.

LORD KITCHENER'S VICTORY.

The "Gujerati" thinks that the bestowal of practically unlimited powers upon the Commander-in Chief in a country like India is not a step in the right direction. Our contemporary adds: So far as the people of India are concerned, the presence of an autocrat in the viceregal throne or of a Commander-in Chief with autocratic powers at the head of the Army is not a consummation to be wished for. When Lord Kitchner was sent to India, we felt that a strong and popular soldier like him was not likely to clip the wings of militarists but would, on the contrary, strengthen his own position and that of the Department with which he is so intimately associated. We had also a shrewd suspicion that two strong-minded men like Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener would either form a powerful but undesirable combination or they would manage to disagree. The Commander-in-Chief has not only managed to disagree but succeeded in vastly strengthening his own powers and position. If the reports from Simla describing the feeling of Ismay with which the proposals of the Home Government, in regard to the position of the Commander-in-Chief have been received by the Government of India are well founded, they are a fair measure of the gravity of the disagreement that had occurred between the Government of India and Lord Kitchener. Lord Curzon who is ever anxious to "score a complete victory all along the line" has for once experienced a complete rebuff at the hands of the authorities in England and it is now Lord Kitchener who has triumphed all along the line.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks on the early presentation of the Indian Budget in Parliament:—It is a strange irony of fate that it should fall to the lot of the Conservative Government, which has of late been talked of by some of our leading politicians as being hostile and inimical to the best interests of India, to take the initiative in allowing the Indian Budget to be discussed for the first time in the history of the mother of Parliaments about three months earlier than it was customary to do so in the House of Commons. It was a matter of complaint for years past, which was only but a few weeks ago emphasised by Sir M. Bhownaggree in a notice of motion given by him on the subject, that it was most undesirable and prejudicial to the interests of a vast Empire like that of India that its Budget should be discussed at the fag end of the sessions, when most of the members had left the city, and the House did not consist of more than a dozen gentlemen, who are immediately interested in India. Judging from the summary of the debate provided by Reuter, the Budget was discussed before a much larger House than it was ever done before. We have pointed out over and over again that the Conservative party has done much more for India than any other political party in England, and it has added a fresh obligation to our country by granting a concession which cannot but be productive of better results in the future.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: However, be the scandal what it may, to us it is some satisfaction to know that owing to the pressure of our Liberal friends in the House, actively supported from behind by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Brodrick has been good enough to give this session an early day which is destined to be recorded as "historical." It is to be hoped that this alteration in the date may be continued. From the telegram of Reuter summarising the debate, though most incompletely and perfunctorily, it would seem that there was a division which showed that as many as 181 voted one way or the other. This number present may be deemed highly satisfactory as compared to the dozen or even less generally remaining present in the last week of July or the first week of August to witness the mummery which successive Secretaries of State perform on such occasion.

The "Gujerati" observes: Mr. Brodrick's speech, on introducing the Indian Budget in Parliament, contained the same platitudes and fallacies about Indian prosperity which have found favour with his predecessors. The unprecedented mortality from plague this year and its continued prevalence for nearly nine years is a proof of a deep-seated malady in the body politic. Plague has imposed a terrible strain upon the scanty resources of the people, and we say it again, as we have said in the past, that the hold which the pestilence has got upon the country is the saddest commentary upon the general moral and material condition of India. Mr. Brodrick might attribute the evil to the absence of precautions on the part of an impoverished population which is confronted with famines, plague, locusts and earthquakes in succession. Our Government might even shut their eyes to the real significance of the great calamity which has cast its dark shadow over the land. But the social, economic and sanitary problem underlying it will never be solved in this spirit.

NAVAL DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

BRITISH SUBMARINE A8 SUNK DURING PRACTICE AT PLYMOUTH.

THE country has to lament another naval calamity. Last year the submarine A 1, struck by a passing liner, went down in the Solent, and all her crew perished. Recently a sister vessel met with a disastrous gasolene explosion off Queenstown. Another submarine has, unfortunately, to be added to the list. The submarine A8 arrived at Plymouth from Barrow in the middle of May and on June 8th went down suddenly while practising. The total loss of life is fifteen, there being only four survivors. Some reports say explosions occurred before the vessel sank, but the official statement is that the explosion took place over the spot when she disappeared.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Admiralty received late on June 8, the following detailed telegram from the Commander-in-Chief Devonport:—

Diving parties are searching for submarine. Will report further.

Heavy explosion has occurred over position of A8, and Commander Hall reports that he fears there is now no hope of saving life.

The following are the names of the officers and men saved:—

Lieutenant Algernon H.C. Candy; Sub-Lieutenant Hugh C. Murdoch; William R. Waller, Petty Officer 1st class, O. N. 124909; George Watt, acting leading stoker, 2nd class, O. N. 289402, Portsmouth.

The following are the names of those who formed the remainder of the crew of the boat:—

William George Aylott, petty officer, first class, O. N. 194448, Portsmouth.

Joseph Thomas, leading seaman, O. N. 179358, Portsmouth.

Thomas Cusick, leading seaman, O. N. 194176, Devonport.

Stephen Birch, A. B., O. N. 201849, Chatham.

George Beedham, engine-room artificer, third class, O. N. 299605, Chatham.

Frederick Vickers, engine-room artificer, third class O. N. 299707, Portsmouth.

Thomas Samuel Reeve, chief stoker, O. N. 137633, Devonport.

The following, in addition, were on board for training:—

Sub-Lieutenant Edward T. Fletcher;

Arthur B. Crew, petty officer, first-class, O. N. 180703, Portsmouth;

James W. Simpson, leading seaman, O. N. 181481, Devonport;

John McKnight, A.B., O.N. 307398, Devonport,

John Kerswell, leading seaman, O.N. 181481, Devonport,

Arthur Rylands, A.B., O.N. 180312, Chatham,

William George Buckland, engine room artificer, 3rd class, O. N., 270254, Chatham.

Edmond Green, stoker ON., 282298, Portsmouth.

Together with the remainder of the crew as above they went down with the boat.

The earlier message from the Commander-in-Chief ran:—

Deeply regret to report that Submarine 8 A went down under way outside breakwater at 10·30 a.m. while at exercise under supervision of Commander Hall. She had crew and men under training on board at the time to the number of eighteen. Four only are saved.

The Admiralty has ordered an immediate inquiry.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The submarine was lost with 14 hands just outside Plymouth Breakwater shortly after ten o'clock on morning June 8.

Two submarines, accompanied by a torpedo boat were proceeding to sea for practice, when three explosions were seen to take place on submarine A 8, which, after the third explosion, sank.

The torpedo boat and other craft at once bore down on the scene, and the spot where the submarine had gone down was marked by a buoy.

The intimation of the disaster was notified by Submarine A 8 herself, which signalled that she was submerged, and could not come to the surface. This signal, which was received at 20 minutes to twelve read thus: "All right up to the present."

A diving party from the Rigging House at Devonport Dockyard put off immediately to the scene, with all necessary diving apparatus. This party was followed soon after by a second diving party. The sea says a Devonport correspondent, is smooth, and the tide low, a combination which is favourable to salvage operations.

It is stated that when the submarine sank some of the men were standing in the vicinity of the conning tower, and were washed off and picked up. It is now conjectured at Devonport that the submarine was swamped.

The diving parties, says the same correspondent, with tugs and launches swarming in attendance, began working desperately in the hope that there might be survivors. The depth of the water in which the submarine lies at the eastern end of the breakwater is eighteen fathoms.

The Devonport correspondent, telegraphing at 2.45, however, sent the news that fifteen lives were lost.

INTERVIEW WITH A SURVIVOR.

In an interview with one of the survivors it was learned that the two submarines, A7 and A8, left the harbour at nine o'clock in the morning, in company with Torpedo-boat No. 80 to go into the Channel and carry out exercises. There were 19 hands on board the Submarine A8. They reach the sound outside the breakwater all right when quite suddenly and without the slightest warning Submarine A8 dipped and sank.

The hatches were open and the boat consequently filled with water. We were, continued the narrator "immediately thrown into the water and as at that time Submarine A7 and Torpedo-boat 80 were ahead of us they did not know what had actually happened. I cannot say how long I was in the water. I was hampered considerably by heavy sea boots and clothing and was getting in a very exhausted state. I shouted and Lieutenant Candy came to my assistance and kept me afloat until a boat had been lowered from a passing fishing smack. We were taken on board the fishing vessel and subsequently conveyed up the harbour to the Forth the parent ship, which we had only left an hour or two previously. I cannot venture to give any reason with regard to the cause of the accident."

On being asked if he thought there was any hope of recovering the imprisoned men alive, the survivor remarked that there could not be the slightest, as the hatches being open the submarine would fill.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED.

An Admiralty official, stated, "The fact that four men were saved would seem to indicate that they were all standing on the vessel, which was at the surface at the time of the disaster.

She may have been just a wash, and these four were probably near the conning tower, preparing to enter. But this is only speculation. We are awaiting fuller details.

"There is no rail round the body of the submarine and nothing to hold by, so that if the four men were standing on her it is safe to say that she was not proceeding at any great speed, when the catastrophe occurred. These vessels are cigar-shaped, and it would be no easy thing to maintain foothold under way."

STORY OF A HEN.

STRANGE PATIENT IN A HOSPITAL.

A STRANGE patient is now under treatment in one of our East-end hospitals for children. A sister going into the small garden early one morning discovered a hen, with its leg stretched out and stiff, lying upon its side in the chicken run. It was gasping and thin and seemed to be suffering from pneumonia. Brought in to the office fire and dosed with warm brandy, it gradually improved, says the "Hospital", and in two days was cured of its chest trouble; yet it was still unable to stand, and lay helplessly upon its side with no power to feed itself. Then sister begged medical advice, and a consultation of doctors resulted in a verdict of dislocation of the thigh with synovitis; but alas for the infallibility of the profession the diagnosis proved incorrect. No treatment was recommended, and sister, unwilling to lose a patient was as her wits' end. Fortunately the laundress, making a business call remarked, I hear you have a hen very ill. I was brought up on a farm and understand all about poultry. May I have a look at it?

After a short inspection, she diagnosed it as a case of paralysis, to which disease she stated hens are prone brought on by cold. She recommended the sister to rub the feet and legs with warm and oil, if it did not improve in two days to destroy it, as the case would be hopeless; but if at the end of that time it commenced to walk a little, it would probably quite recover. Under this treatment and with the luxurious diet of watercress, eggs, oyster shell and apples, it began to improve, and is now convalescent.

KING OSCAR.

King Oscar, who has been deposed by the Norwegians, is a man of seventy-six, though he scarcely looks it. He inherited an amiable courtliousness from his great-grandmother the Empress Josephine, and also from his grandfather Bernadotte, who was kindly bland and obliging. He is over six feet in height, and his features are finely formed and of the aquiline or Roman character. Music is the favourite art of King Oscar, who had a delightful tenor voice and at one time was fond of singing at concerts given by his lady friends at their houses. He has what would have been called in the time of Addison a pretty talent for writing verses and as a prose writer deserves to stand perhaps highest among the Royal authors of the time. He translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish; he has written a Life of his brilliant and meteoric predecessor Charles XII.; and he has published, under a pseudonym, a collection of poems which native critics have found worthy of more than the perfunctory praise that usually attends Royal excursions into authorship. The House of Bernadotte to which the King belongs, cannot lay claim to age-long tradition and time-honoured glories; it is a creation of the present century. Its founder, as all the world knows, was no other than that valiant soldier and able commander who rose from the ranks in the armies of Revolutionary France, to become a Marshal of the Empire and Duke of Ponte-Corvo, and to be among the most efficient of Napoleon's lieutenants. More than one of the Emperor's captains and kinsmen won his way to a throne, but Bernadotte, more fortunate than Murat and the Emperor's brothers, was able to keep his crown for himself, and to hand it down to his descendants. In view of what has now taken place, a speech which the King made to the people who went to congratulate him on his Jubilee in 1897 is of special interest. If was delivered from the terrace of the Royal Castle and was to this effect: Men of Norway! To every one of you who come to-day to meet me and the Queen at our entry into the capital of Norway, and are now gathered in a circle around us, I say from the bottom of a grateful heart, you are heartily welcome. And why this meeting if not because common sentiments animate us all? This is what my illustrious grandfather wished for your forefathers, and may it ever remain so. May the evil spirits of discord and distrust never come between to separate us! In that way the weal of Norway, the prosperity of the Norwegian people and of the Royal House, will be strengthened and preserved through all time. I pray for God's blessing on this wish. The "evil spirits" have evidently been hovering about for some time, and seem now to have worked their wicked will. King Oscar paid several visits to England; some five years ago he was specially honoured by the University of Cambridge. His Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated in London by a banquet, and an interesting event of the evening was the recitation of a jubilee poem composed by the Rev. Johannes Palmer, chaplain to the Swedish and Norwegian Legation and rector of the Swedish Church in London. The ode was entitled "Home Thoughts for the King's Day," and contained the lines:

> Before men we are proud our monarch to praise,
> Great he among skalds, and wise with the wise,
> God, I let us thank for his nobility of mind.
> The needs of the poor he has taken to heart;
> The voice of affliction in him find response.

There was on this occasion also a special devotional service in the quaint old Swedish church erected in 1728 in Prince's-square, Shadwell, where Emanuel Swedenborg's headless body rests in eternal repose.

Many stories are told of the King. One illustrating his simple bonhomie was related by M. Gaston Bonnier, the botanist. M. Bonnier was botanising near Stockholm when he met a stranger similarly occupied. The two botanists fraternised, and M. Bonnier suggested that they should lunch together at an inn. 'No, come home and lunch with me instead' said the stranger; and he led the way to the Palace and opened the gate. M. Bonnier was naturally astonished; but his new acquaintance was most apologetic. "I'm sorry," he said "but I happen to be the King of this country, and this is the only place I've got to entertain anybody in." So they went in and lunched and talked botany together all the afternoon.—"Westminster."

COPPER IN IRELAND.

Copper is just now commanding a great deal of attention, owing to the sustained and increasing demand on account of the enormous strides made in electrical business of all kinds, especially that of electric traction, which is now extending all over the world requiring supplies of copper which the present sources of output will soon be unable to fill. This increased demand together with the diminishing visible supplies makes the present position of the metal a very strong one, and the outlook for the future course of the market presents a very favourable aspect for holders of and shareholders in copper properties. In view of the increased activity of trade in the United States, it is estimated that fully 20,000 tons per month of copper will be required in 1905, against 15,000 in 1904, while the continuance of war between Japan and Russia will absorb further large quantities. There is no doubt that the copper industry is facing a bright future. Consumption is quietly exceeding production, and this will naturally stimulate the price of the metal. Many will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that there exists in Ireland an undeveloped field of copper on her South-West coast. One can only wonder at the fact that this vast deposit is still there, at the beginning of the twentieth century, especially in view of the price at which copper now stands and the ever-increasing demand for the metal. The only reason for the large mining district lying almost untouched is the very potent fact "that it is in Ireland;" and in going out of our own doors so to speak for "foreign fields and pastures new" we have deliberately "stepped over" a very valuable threshold, consisting of a high grade copper field of no small importance and magnitude. Another point that is much in Ireland's favour is its proximity to Swansea, the copper-smelting centre of the world. Whilst shiploads of copper ore are being brought to Swansea every week from all corners of the globe for smelting purposes, here are large bodies of rich ore at a distance of about 350 miles away, awaiting British capital to develop a purely British industry.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S SPORTING PROCLIVITIES.

THE German Crown Prince is, says a writer in the "Badminton Magazine," well-known beyond the frontiers of his native country as a lover of yachting steeplechasing, riding, driving, tennis, skating, and all kinds of outdoor sports, and at home he has gained the reputation of being able to handle gun and rifle as a good shot, according to all the rules of a thoroughly-trained sportsman. Like his father, who frequently took him out shooting when he was a youth in order to initiate him into the mysteries of venery, he is especially fond of big-game shooting; and he has now arrived at the stage when he can claim to know something of the craft. The slaughter of game at battues and formal Court hunts, where places are assigned to the guns according to their rank, and where, consequently all, is carefully arranged in advance, does not appeal to the Crown Prince, who like the best-known sportsmen amongst his forbears prefers to pursue game under conditions calling for skill and endurance. There is therefore, every reason for confidently anticipating that the heir to the throne will carry on the work of sportsmanlike preservation of game in the Prussian Royal forests after the manner revived under his illustrious father. Since he attained his majority, at the age of eighteen, the Crown Prince has had shooting of his own. The Chateau of Oels in Silesia is his by virtue of his rank as Crown Prince, Duchess Cecilie, the Crown Prince's bride, is very fond of the chase and of driving and is a good horsewoman.

THE SHORT "SKIRT" WINS.

THERE can be little doubt that French Coart has arrived at the popular verdict in finding for Mlle. Sarcy and the tu-tu against the theatrical managers and the long skirt; and their reasons show that French judges are the men of the world that British juries like to be told they are. A rudimentary skirt is all wrong, historically in "Herodias," they admit; but historical accuracy, they find, may be overdone. After all say, the essence of the stage is make-believe, and audiences really do not care for painful accuracy. That is quite true for every species of play from "Hamlet" to "The Spring Chicken." And as nothing about accurate historical costume was said in Mlle. Sarcy's contract, the judges find that her interests and feelings and those of the public, and the greatest good of the greatest number generally, will be consulted by retaining the traditional short tu-tu. Quite so. There must be give-and-take in these things. In an ancient British ballet some compromise would be necessary between more wood and modern convention; and so, in the other direction, is it with "Herodias."

POLO ANCIENT AND MODERN.

A GAME WE OWE TO THE PERSIANS.

IN the history of sport, says a London contemporary, there are few narratives more amazing than that which deals with the rapid development of polo in the United Kingdom. But one is filled with even greater amazement when one realises that the game in some form or other, had been in existence about two thousand years before it was introduced into this country. That polo enjoys this antiquity will, no doubt, be news to a good many people. Most of us, again, have been under the impression that it was the invention of the hill tribes of India. True it came to us from India, brought by soldiers who had learned to appreciate its qualities while quartered at the frontier stations, but to Persia belongs the honour of originating the game, and in "Polo, Past and Present," just issued by George Newnes (Ltd.) as a volume of the "Country Life" Library of Sport, one of the most interesting and instructive chapters is that in which the author Mr. T. F. Dale "reconstructs" for our edification the pastime as it was known to, and played by, the courtiers of the ancient Kings of Persia. The belief that polo has existed for twenty centuries is based on guess work to a large extent, but it is an incontrovertible fact that a thousand years ago it was a highly organized game in the East, near and far, with a code of rules common to several countries. In an old Persian poem of that period there are actually traces of an off-side rule! "Polo was taken very seriously in Persia and India," says Mr. Dale. "Skill and address at the game were recommendations to promotions at court. It was thought that polo was a game that showed the character of the player and tested his temper, courage, and disposition. The Emperor Akbar watched his young nobles at the game and formed his conclusions as to their fitness for service from their demeanour." This is interesting testimony, for even in these days we find our own military authorities encouraging officers to participate in polo. But fascinating as the historical portion of Mr. Dale's excellent book is, we cannot dwell on it beyond the quotation of the following paragraph: "It is probable that polo, after political troubles had driven it out of Persia and India and confined it to barbarous hill tribes, lost many of its rules and its civilised aspect. Thus, in restoring it to the rank of a well-ordered and scientific game, we have merely brought polo back to what it was in its golden days in Persia." It is interesting by the way, to learn that the name "polo" is derived from a Thibetan word signifying "willow root" from which material English polo balls are still turned.

In this new volume the ancient and the modern lie side by side, for Mr. Dale passes abruptly from his sketch of the early history of the game to an account of the formation of the great clubs at Hurlingham and Ranelagh. Here again our author, though concerned with events that have happened within the last quarter of a century, has information to give that will come with the freshness of novelty to a goodly portion of the present generation—even to many who are familiar with the delights of the great London clubs. Very properly he sings the praises of the Hurlingham committee, who have in so many ways helped to establish polo on so sound a footing in this country. In 1878 came the formation of the Ranelagh Club, not in the present beautiful grounds at Barn Elms but in a domain close to Hurlingham that had belonged to the father of the last Lord Ranelagh. Only a short lease of the place was obtainable. The speculative builder in due course claimed the land, and the Ranelagh Club migrated to Barn Elms—a move that has proved in every way advantageous.

A crisis in the history of the club arrived in 1894, when Mr. Reginald Herbert decided to retire from the management; but Dr. George Hastings, Sir Stanley Clarke, and others stepped forward, and under their fostering care the concern grew from strength to strength. "That polo exists at all is due to Hurlingham; that it holds the place it does is the result of the enterprising and successful conduct of the game at Ranelagh during the last ten years." In this wise does Mr. Dale summarise the part played by these famous clubs.

Having disposed of the historical side of his subject the author proceeds to consider it in its practical aspect. The training of the pony the elements of the game, tournament; and team play, umpires and referees suggestions on handicapping—these are only a few of the topics concerning which he has a good deal to say. It is an altogether admirable book, and one which will no doubt rank as a standard work for many a year to come. Its value is appreciably enhanced by the illustrations, some of them copies of old and rare prints.

ITALIAN NOBLEMEN AS FARMERS.

Among the Roman nobility there is the tradition that they are necessarily at one and the same time great aristocrats and passionate agriculturists. The three princes Colonna, who are brothers, the eldest of whom is Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, the second Senator of the Kingdom, and the last, until a few months ago, Mayor of Rome, never let a week pass without spending some days on their estates to direct and personally superintend the agricultural work. Duke Caetani and his sons lead every year for some time the life of the butteri (cowboys of the Campagna Romana,) while Prince Rospigliosi for forty years has never missed a day in looking after his estates like a real farmer. Duke Leopoldo Torlonia, who was removed from the position of Syndic of Rome by Crispi when, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Leo XIII., he officially sent the greetings of the city to the Pontiff, does not remain behind the others. He has just started in the very heart of the Campagna Romana, a tobacco plantation, with the view of gradually freeing Italy from foreign importation. The Peninsula is dependent on America for cigar and pipe tobaccos, and on Turkey and Egypt for cigarette tobacco consuming on the whole 11,440,000 pounds yearly, with a tendency to increase, as the average augmentation amounts to 320,000 pounds a year. This voluntary tax on smoking tobacco being a Government monopoly, represents one of the chief incomes of the State but the larger part of it has now to be paid abroad for the purchase of the tobacco, while if home production could be substituted the gain would all remain in Italy.

SMUGGLING BY MOTOR.

EXCITING INCIDENT ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

AN automobile played quite an unusual role on the French frontier one day recently. At about ten o'clock at night, the Customs officer at the little town of Warenton, seeing a big motor-car speeding down the road from the Belgian frontier rushed out to stop it. There were two persons in the car, and while the one acted as driver the other threw a brisk, which hit the officer in the stomach and upset him. The motor continued on its way.

A couple of hundred yards ahead, two gendarmes, who had seen what happened, drew a wooden bench across the road, thinking thereby to stop the car; but the attempt failed, and the bench was reduced to matchwood.

Firing off their revolvers at the motorists the gendarmes then mounted bicycles and gave chase. At Deulemont, a little further on the Customs officers, seeing the approaching car placed a horse-trough in the way. Though this had the effect of smashing in the front of the car, the latter was still able to continue its wild course, with the gendarmes in full pursuit. Finally, when the car began to show signs of resenting the treatment it had received, and the tyres had punctured, the occupants abandoned it, and took to their heels across country—leaving behind in the tonneau sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco.

THE Corsican vendetta is once more terribly in evidence. A Counbeg man named Mariani, of Porto Vecchia, the other day, waylaid a fellow villager, whom he shot dead at sight from behind a wall, and then, going to look for his victim's uncle, an old man shot him dangerously in the face. Not a word was spoken during the tragedies, which mark the revival of a bitter family vendetta which had been supposed to be settled, but which has been blown into fresh fury by some fanciied slighting allusion to a dead member of the opposite family. Some years ago the feud had resulted in four homicides, for his share in which Mariani had been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude but had benefited by some degree of remission in a reconciliation taking place. As the whole village is involved all the houses are closed, and the population has taken to the hills.

PEARY'S DASH FOR THE POLE.

THE BEST EQUIPPED EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant-Commander Peary, who sails from New York on July 4 in his new vessel, is, according to the "Telegraph's" New York correspondent, "sure of planting the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole this time," and he claims that the "Roosevelt" is better equipped for the purpose than any previous ship.

The Navy Department has granted the explorer unlimited leave of absence to pursue the task to which he has devoted many years of hard work and scientific study. The vessel is of 1,600 tons register, and has engines of 1,000-h.p.

With Commander Peary are seventy hardy young sailors from Maine. He intends to force the vessel as far north as possible along the shores of Grant Land, at the southern extremity of the northern Polar Sea, and then from this land base make sledge journeys across the great central Polar Pack. He carries two years' supplies, and declares that his vessel is strong enough to force herself successfully through the opposing ice floes, and over difficulties where others have failed.

Commander Peary expects to establish his base on the shores of Grant Land in September, and will devote the months of darkness to erecting various depots for provisions. When dawn comes he starts north with Eskimos in an endeavour to cover the remaining 490 miles of unknown land and frozen sea which lie between the northern shores of Grant Land and the North Pole. Commander Peary speaks with the utmost confidence of the success which he says will secure great national prestige for America.

Mrs. Peary and their twelve-year-old daughter accompany him to Grant Land, and will remain aboard in specially constructed cabins, while he endeavours to accomplish the last stage of his great journey. The explorer says he did his level best to persuade his wife and daughter to remain at home but they insisted on accompanying him as far as they could go with safety.—"We minister."

THE UNEMOTIONAL HISTORIAN.

The following is the very formal description of the election of Mr. J. W. Lowther as Speaker of the House of Commons published in the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House to-day:—

Thursday, 8th June, 1905

The Serjeant came, and brought the Mace, and laid it under the Table.

Then Mr. Balfour, addressing himself to the Clerk of the House (who, standing up pointed to him, and then sat down), acquainted the House that his Majesty having been informed of the resignation of the Right Honourable William Court Gully, late Speaker of this House, gives leave to proceed forthwith to the choice of a new Speaker.

Then the Right Honourable Sir Michael Hicks Beach, baronet, stood up, and addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the House the Right Honourable James William Lowther for their Speaker and moved: "That the Right Honourable James William Lowther do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," which motion was seconded by the Right Honourable Sir William Hart Dyke, baronet.

The House then calling Mr. James William Lowther to the Chair, he stood up in his place, and expressed the sense he had of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him, and submitted himself to the House.

The House then having again unanimously called Mr James William Lowther to the Chair, he was taken out of his place and conducted to the Chair by Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Sir William Hart Dyke, and standing on the upper step, he expressed his sincerest acknowledgments to the House and his profound sense of the great honour which the House had been pleased to confer upon him, and sat down in the Chair; then the Mace, which before lay under the Table, was placed on the Table.

Whereupon Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman congratulated Mr. Speaker Elect; and Mr. Balfour signified the pleasure of his Majesty that the House should present their Speaker on Tuesday June, 20, at two o'clock, in the House of Peers, for his Majesty's Royal Approbation, and then moved, "That this House do now adjourn."

Mr. Speaker-Elect thereupon put the Question, which being agreed to, the House, in pursuance of of the Order of the House of June 7, adjourned until Tuesday, June 20, and Mr. Speaker Elect went away without the Mace before him.

House adjourned at a quarter of an hour before three o'clock.

THE ACME OF BRIBERY.

COUNTRY clergymen are hard put to it sometimes to get candidates for confirmation to attend preparatory classes. The farm hands are always an especial difficulty, but even they

ERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ONE effect of the action taken by Norway will be to deprive King Oscar of a considerable part of his Civil List. Hitherto he has received about £73,000 annually from Sweden and about £27,000 from Norway. There is also a perpetual annuity of over £16,000 to the House of Ponte Corvo, which was granted in Bernadotte's time; but, whether Norway ever contributed any of this last amount is not quite clear. Now that the separation of the two kingdoms has come, it is probable that the Swedes will increase the Royal allowance; while the Norwegians in all likelihood will find that to obtain a distinct King of their own it will be necessary to pay considerably more than they have paid hitherto. The only alternative would seem to be the election of an American millionaire who would "run" Norway entirely at his own expense.

A committee has been formed to arrange for the erection of a monument to Lamartine and his Elvire on the shores of the Lac de Bourget. The lady was no imaginary Muse, but a married woman whose acquaintance the poet made at a time when they were both staying, for the benefit of their health, in the house of a physician at Aix-les-Baine. They "cured" together on the balcony and rowed together on the lake and her charm was the inspiration of some of the most inspired passages in "Les Contemplations." At a later date, however, Elvire, who was dying of consumption broke off her relations with Lamartine under the influence of her religious advisers, and on her death-bed even refused to let him visit her. In the circumstances it is a question whether the joint monumental commemoration of their names is in accordance with the strictest laws of taste; and the matter is being debated in French literary circles.

The recent romantic discovery at Great Missenden of a first edition copy of Richard III. reminds a correspondent that it is not long since a first folio Shakespeare was found in an attic in the great poet's native Stratford. The only known copy of the Hereford Missal was picked up, covered with accumulated dust, on the garret floor of a small house in Bristol; and a couple of rare volumes, the first edition of the Vicar of Wakefield, were discovered propping up the broken leg of a table in a country bookshop. One day last summer a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems published in 1786 and worth every penny of £500, was bought by a tourist from the bookcase of a small Highland cottage, and a portion of Thackeray's rare "Lyre et Zephyr" was found among the sweepings of a sale room; the remainder, it was discovered, had been used for pipelights.

Falcon-square Chapel one of the few remaining Nonconformist churches in the City of London which is to be closed at the end of the current month, has been associated with a prolific writer and practical philanthropist. It was at this little chapel that Edwin Paxton Hood found refuge when driven from Manchester for holding Liberal views too advanced for his Tory flock. Hood was warmly interested in the Royal Hospital for Incurables for which he raised £2,000 by his popular pamphlet 'The Palace of Pain.' Oddly enough, this stalwart Nonconformist was born at the Piccadilly residence of Dr. Porteous the Bishop of London.

It is thirty-five years since Dickens died at Gadshill. Many interesting reminders of the fact find place in the new number of the Dickensian which is in future to come out on the first of each month. The following editorial remarks are made in this admirable magazine, which is becoming indispensable as a storehouse of ana relating to the novelist. His death came as a national calamity to the whole of the English-speaking race and inspired hundreds of articles of eulogy in the newspapers and magazines. Looking through some of these to-day, it is astonishing how faithfully they reflect the current estimate of the great man's genius. There is scarcely an instance where the flight of time would have made it necessary to temper the expressed opinion or view with any qualification. Dickens's books were appreciated and admired at the time of his death for the very reasons that they are admired and appreciated to-day and will continue to be. The unique and enduring popularity of Dickens has been recently shown by many plebiscites by librarians and others.

The Earl of Denbigh's second title of Desmond and the Earl of Kerry's surname of Fitzmaurice—both noblemen being in attendance on the King of Spain—might arouse memories in King Alfonso if he is historically minded in a detailed sense. The Earl of Desmond, whose title Lord Denbigh bears though he is not a Kinsman, was associated (to his own undoing, with the uprisings in Munster when the Spaniards co-operated with the Irish against Elizabeth. The Fitzmaurices, more fortunate than the Desmonds, survived those troublous times and are directly represented by our Foreign Minister of to-day.

Some time ago the warder of a provincial assize court was put into the painful position of having to teach a learned judge on circuit the procedure in respect to searching prisoners. This is by no means the first time that a judge has been taught law from the well of the court, and is unlikely to be the last. A couple of years ago, for instance, at Sheffield an old offender pleaded guilty to attempting to pick pockets, and the Recorder (the late Judge Waddy, K.C.) sentenced him to three years' penal servitude. 'Beg pardon, sir' said the prisoner 'but it's only an attempt.' 'Yes,' replied the judge, 'I know; and that is the sentence.' At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner thought it necessary to give the judge a lesson in criminal law, and forthwith informed his Honour, more in sorrow than anger, that he could not give penal servitude for an attempt to steal. Seeing the error of his ways, the Recorder acknowledged his fault and passed a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour.

In connection with Mr. Gully's retirement from the Speaker's chair, it is interesting to recall the rumour, which is not generally known that Mr. Labouchere was responsible for Mr. Gully leaving the Recorder's bench of Wigan to fill the chair of the House of Commons. While Mr. Gully, K.C., was well-known outside the House, inside he was one of the most unassuming of private members, and Mr. Peel retired, he was the last man in Parliament to cast his eye on the Speaker's chair. But the Liberals were in power, there was no serious candidate for the coveted office in the political field, and the Government of the day were in a quandary. It was at this point, it is said, that Mr. Labouchere dropped a hint to the late Sir William Harcourt that Mr. Gully was the man for the post, and his advice was taken. Mr. Gully was elected beating Sir Mathew White Ridley, the Conservative nominee by eleven votes. Mr. Labouchere is said to have been immensely proud of this successful nomination.

"J. J. G." a Manchester merchant, has received some curious and curiously addressed letters in the course of his business career. Many years ago two letters came without stamps. "J. J. G." paid the 8d. postage and opened the letters. They were addressed from some obscure village on the West Coast of Africa and had been picked up and forwarded by a passing steamer. The first commenced with a winning allusion to "the world-wide renown of the firm addressed," which failed however to make the intended impression on 'J. J. G.' and concluded with a modest request to the firm 'to send samples of all the wares sold.' The guileless native must have meant to set up as a universal provider in his native village. The other letter was from another native gentleman. He also asked for samples, and offered to send presumably as security, the title deeds of his house! Whether the "house" was of the bamboo or mud style of architecture, the rental would probably not be high. At all events "J. J. G." did not respond even to this offer.

To those who like to be well informed on the relationships of Royal families" the following account from a Berlin correspondent, of the exact connection between the future German Emperor and Empress and our own Royal Family may be of interest:—King George III.'s wife, Queen Charlotte, was a Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the same branch from which Duchess Cecilie is descended, through Queen Luise; and that Queen's younger sister Friederike was the third wife of her cousin Ernst Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, King George's fifth son, who after the death of William IV. become King of Hanover. The ties of kinship that bind the Crown Prince to the English Royal Family are closer, for his talented grandmother on his father's side was Victoria Princess Royal of Great Britain, the sister of King Edward VII., who is therefore the bridegroom's great-uncle.

SIR HENRY THOBY PRINSEP, the last of the Haileyburians, who retired in April 1904 with over forty-nine years' service to his credit, has been engaged at Home in preparing a book for publication. It will deal with three generations in India, for the pieces served John Company a century or more and the book when issued should be of exceptional interest. Sir Henry Prinsep's own 'recollections' should serve to fill a goodly-sized volume, for he joined the Service when Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General.

THE DAY BEFORE THE GERMAN WEDDING

HUMOURS OF PUBLIC CEREMONIAL.

I think it was an English critic who said that Germany had produced only one wit, Heine. But if wit is lacking, humour is not. At least, not at Berlin, wrote the Berlin correspondent of the Westminster." On Saturday when every male who was in any way concerned with the great procession had to wear evening dress the town was in fits of laughter, and the victims of this cruel decree were the first to see the fun of it all. Very few of all the thousands upon thousands bidden to appear in "evening dress and white ties" possessed such luxuries as swallow-tail coats. So they hired, and the result was almost too funny for laughter. It was a sight for the gods. The fat alderman who stood beside me to receive the little bride at the Pariser Platz nudged me gently with his elbow and pointed to a colleague close by whose dress-clothes were built for a giant, while he was of dwarfish aspect. Then he glanced slowly down his own too tightly buttoned person and chuckled and said the irony of fate was something too cruel. When the butchers and bakers who by ancient privilege are allowed to escort each Royal bride on her entry into Berlin, rode past as men ride who have never ridden before, Berlin hurrahed and laughed itself into fits and those who laughed most of all were the riders themselves, as they jogged along on their poor hacks, or sat and waited as the procession came to a sudden stop, and winked at the delighted spectators and pointed to their evening dress, patent leather shoes, and white kid gloves. On Sunday morning there appeared above a fruitstall in Unter den Linden, a poster with this inscription:

Die Herzogin Cecilie
Gehort jetzt zur Familie;

and all Berlin applauded as it stood and watched the Imperial family and the fair young bride drive to the new cathedral. So far Duchess Cecilie has worn only pink gowns since she has come to Berlin. On Saturday, when the front of the golden State coach opened in order that she might receive roses and parchment addresses, it appeared that she was dressed in just the colour of the pink roses presented to her, and round the hem of her dress ran a garland of wonderful pink roses, a triumph of the dressmaker's art. On Sunday at the cathedral, she was in a pink gown again. It is her favourite colour, the Paris dressmaker who is responsible for thirty costumes in the bridal trousseau told a Pressman the other day. And the choice of colour shows that the young lady's judgment as to clothes is sound, for no other tint could set off to more advantage the delicate texture of her skin, the velvety softness of her large, dark eyes the radiant youthfulness of her graceful figure.

ODE TO KING COAL.

(Written during the Winter Weather in Mid-May.)

Old King Coal
Is a kind old soul
And a kind old soul is he;
For he warms our feet
And he cooks our meat,
And brews our fragrant tea.
Old King Coal
Is a brave old soul,
And a brave old soul is he;
For he drives our Fleet
Our foes to meet,
And with him we rule the sea.
Old King Coal
Is a strong old soul,
And a strong old soul is he;
For he speeds our trains
Over streams and plains,
And carries us over the sea.
Old King Coal
Is a jolly old soul,
And a merry old soul is he;
And at Christmastide
He is in his pride
With good cheer and jollitie.
But at times King Coal
Is a tyrant fell
And a tyrant dress he;
For with blazing brand
He stalks thro' the land
Spreading Death and Miserie.
—W. C. P. in the Westminster.

THE NEWEST TORPEDO.

DEADLY INVENTION BY AN AMERICAN.

According to reports, an American engineer Mr. Frank E. Leavitt consulting engineer of the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, has invented a torpedo which is said to be the most powerful destructive machine yet devised. It is claimed that Mr. Leavitt has solved the problem of how to guide torpedoes with absolute accuracy, and further, that the new torpedo is deadly in aim at 5,500 yards. The American torpedo is 16 1-2ft. long, and weighs 1000lb. It is propelled by a 125-h.p. engine, run by condensed air and travels at a speed of 40 miles an hour under water. Another advantage said to be possessed by the Leavitt invention is that it can be fired at a wide angle. By means of a delicately adjusted mechanism, it is reported the torpedo can be discharged to right or left at an angle of 120deg. and still striking an object right ahead, the adjustments for this wide angle fire only taking five seconds. Tests held recently in the presence of the United States of America Government experts, gave a result out of 50 shots at 1500 yards of 80 per cent. of bulls-eyes.

REFORM IN THE CONGO.

LETTER TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE Congo Reform Association has sent a letter to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister, pointing out that the promised measures for the protection of the natives have not been carried out in the A.B.I.R Society's territory. From information received it appears that each native has now to bring in fortnightly eight kilos of fresh rubber compared with six kilos formerly. To the increasing impossibility, in view of the rapid exhaustion of the forests, of obtaining within the time specified the six kilos demanded of them every fortnight, are due the cruel sufferings to which the natives have been subjected during the many years these claims have been enforced upon them. Mr. Harris, of Baringa, writes that the "A. B. I. R. is attempting to force rubber with scores of sentries armed with muzzle-loaders. The natives have refused, and say they will rise en masse. Several chiefs have sworn they will die rather than suffer again as they did before the Commission."

The Association also point out that the representative in Africa of the A. B. I. R. Society, who was in supreme command when many of the atrocities took place has been allowed to return to Europe, while his second in command is now in supreme executive control.

JACKSTAGS.

The reformers of sailors' uniform have prepared us for some changes, but not for such a revolution as is recommended by the Devonport committee. Not only are the wide trousers to be narrowed, but the flapping collar is to be abolished. The alteration has been rendered desirable by the development of the modern warship. The rollicking free-and-easy style may have been fit and proper when Jack's principal business was to fetter the flying breezes, but now that these have given place to machinery and steam the outlying portions of his garments are apt to be caught in the thousand-and-one bits of mechanism which stud the ironclad battleship and cruiser. It would be absurd to say that the transformation of solid and familiar a uniform can be expected with equanimity. Nelson's men were dressed pretty much as Fisher's men are dressed to-day. The flapping collar and the wide trousers seem to have become as necessary to the national prosperity as the top hat of the City man. But doubtless the City man would work as well in a cap. And even a Life Guardsman's uniform would not destroy the efficiency of the sailor.

CORONERS' ROBES.

THE coroners of England and Wales have decided by a considerable majority that the dignity of their office demands the wearing of official robes at inquests, whenever it may be found suitable and convenient. It was useless for Mr. Troutbeck, of Westminster, to contend that a more urgent necessity is the provision of proper buildings for the holding of inquests. The majority are determined upon the robes, referring to the council of their society the question of the robes' character. It must be something neat but not gaudy, no doubt, not necessarily on the lines of the Devil's pea-green tail, which is the classic instance of that happy mean; neither too flippant nor excessively lugubrious. Coroners, as a rule, do not suffer from a deficient sense of their own dignity and consequence, and we do not know that there will be any general feeling that their self-respect required any additional prop. At the same time, no one will object, of course, provided that the coroners pay for the robes out of their own every-day pockets.

THE SCIENCE OF FORESTRY.

CONSIDERING the vast extent of forest land under the control of the British Empire, we are distinctly behind-hand as regards scientific treatment of the problem of dealing with and caring for this most valuable asset. In India, says the "Pall Mall Budget," it is true we have our Woods and Forests service, though even of this hitherto the full importance has hardly been realised. Our Colonies have had to depend for instruction in forestry upon the loan or permanent transference of members of the Indian service. Last year it was found impossible to supply Colonial needs in this way, and the authorities actually had to obtain their forest officers from Germany. It was high time, therefore, for such a step as has been taken by the transference of the Forestry Department to Oxford University, under conditions which, though primarily formulated in the interests of India, will ultimately supply a scientific forestry education for those whose careers will lie either at home or in the Colonies. Forestry is a comparatively new science, but its importance has already received practical recognition in Germany and France. For us with our greater territory, to lag in the rear were a delinquency the continuance of which could not with credit be endured.

TWOPENNY PROPHECIES.

A gentleman who describes himself as the "Great Hindu Mystic and Occult Seer" informs the world, through advertisements in the American papers, that the spirit of prophecy is on him. "He reveals startling secrets and shows you clearly what the future has in store for you. He tells you how to take advantage of every chance, how to be right successful, how to acquire fame, popularity, how to succeed in business, avoid losses. He tells you who you should marry and when, how to speculate successfully. There is no secret in life so hidden that this magical Hindu Occult cannot penetrate and clearly analyse.

"If you have an evil spirit that stands in the way of your success, he points out the same to you. He tells your lucky days how to avoid enemies, how to get pleasant employment and make money."

And people can put themselves in the way of obtaining all this information by sending two cents just for postage.

HIGH COURT.—June 29.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.

To speak to the Minutes of decree.

R Bhimji Bava Ranchordas Petr va Sanyasi Gyanandji Bava Hari Giri and others opponents A H Dinshaw M and K and N Tyabji

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.

611-03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcoovertbai widow and others—Bhyishunker K and G.

449-03—Jameetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Darwalla and another—Postonjee K and K B Mehta.

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ranjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J K

853-04—Muljі and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23-01—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghata and another v Mathurabai widow—In person.

324-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.

762-03—Jemsetji and K—Raja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

15-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Vasiji Madhowji and K

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sakanand Goormukal and others Chandralhan Mohunlal and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Dismissal

780-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Seshkaran Samirmull vs Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett Payne and Co.

180-05—Tyabji D and Co—Shrikisondas Balkrisondas vs Narroodas Manoredas Edgelow G and W

43-05—Edgelow G and W—Hargovandas Nagindas and Co vs Shrikisondas Balkisondas Tyabji D and Co

For Consent Decree.

402-03—Bicknell M and R Khandikbai vs Hoorbai and others Captain and N

For decree absolute.

810-04—Bhaishunker K and G Kanji Sunderji vs Khinji Purshotum

455-04—Dhanji D and S—Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooman vs Lalji Devsey Jeva and another Mulla and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

854-04—846-05—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurjee Chotia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla and another Payne and Co—Part heard

149-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Burn vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjivandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Daphtary P and D.

602-03—Wadia G and Co—Suntookbai vs Rambhavaheo widow and others—Edgelow G and W and J P Dastur and Payne and Co—For trial of issue

249-02—Postonjee R and K—Hajee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mataurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E G and W—Tyabjee and Co

174-05—Muljі and D—Haji Rezgul bin Vullee Gul and others vs Yemnabai, widow and others—Captain and V

473-18622-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P.

474-18623-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvala and P.

568-04—Payne and Co Muljі and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bhwa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matabhoy J and M.

770-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bairdas Netram bhugwandai and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrazji.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th June, 1905, on 501'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,90,000
Or per mile of Railway	269	496	8	773
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	31,15,652	57,90,947	1,36,183	90,22,782
Total for 23 weeks.	32,51,652	58,40,947	1,20,183	94,12,782
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,377	2,18,030	937	3,41,344
Per mile of Ry. do.	244	432	2	677
Total to corresponding date do.	30,9 ,314	59,01,198	1,79,235	91,02,677

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 48,656
Increase to date ..... ,, 3,10,105

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 17th June 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th June 1905— G I P Ry system, I M R do ...	2,47,544 76,442	5,19,765 1,05,403	3,673 529	7,70,982 2,02,374
Total.....	3,23,986	6,45,168	4,202	9,73,356
Actuals for corresponding week ending 11th June 1904— G I P R system... I M R do ..	2,86,186 58,062	5,17,869 1,48,094	2,787 444	8,06,847 2,06,580
Total.....	3,44,248	6,65,593	3,226	10,13,437
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	−33,652	+ 1,896	+ 891	+35,865
	+18,387	− 22,681	+ 25	−4,216

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th June 1905, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miners' Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	32,000	.....	37,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	227	.....	262
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,19,215	6,56,529	3,830	7,79,304
Total for 23 weeks..	1,24,215	6,88,529	3,830	8,16,304
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,130	36,57	45	39,932
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	18	0	217
Total to corresponding date do.	88,106	5,37,447	2,962	6,28,015

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 6,388
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,88,289

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer York Castle 3166 tons Captain H M Cowie arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town 6th June with ballast.

THE steamer Burnfield, 2614 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 15th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sumra 762 tons Captain E B Hirst will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr Nessi Abdulaziz and 110 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1941 tons, Captain F D C Dewing arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Durban 31st May via Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and 9 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

THE s s Ville de Tamatave, 2353 tons Captain Peencillier will sail to-day for Djeouti and Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Tamburian, Mr Pero Pierre, Miss J Donic and Lieut C R Bird.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 27th June, should be regarded as a full weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS.
In the Steamer.
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr A J Marshall ..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming ... Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Elphinston ... Lt Comdr A S Balfour ..... R I Marine
R I M S Comet ... Lieut Comdr A A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Bundeerath	1396	Tepe			A Strandee
Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	9-8	B P S N & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Dido	3127	Fleming			P M & Co
Shirela	8400	Brown			M Mackenzie & Co
Iris	3420	Tice			M Nackenzie & Co
Goalpara	1359	Outhush	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Augustus	3071	Bockholt			Bombay Co
Malta	2900	Peters			H P & O Co
Rajput	3615	Craig			T M & Co
Pekin	2523	Cooke			P & Co
Tonawanda	2182	Brown	Standard Oil & Co		
Aynthia	694	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Grantly Hall	2595	Jones			K V & Co
Sirombus	3023	Stock	W & A Graham & Co		
Rajah	3634	Bullock			T M & Co
Glo	726	Olsen			F F C & Co
Burnfield	2614	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Nuddi	1941		Lewis		M M & Co
York Castle	3166		Cowie		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green		10-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Lindsay	2499	Memallon	Havre	4-7	F M & Co
C & R	City of Vienna	2717	Morrison	Kohi	4-7	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Ville de Tamatave	2353	Pancellier	Djibouti	29-6	J M'toan
F	Tabaristan	2173	Paramor	Dunkirk	30-5	E Latta & Co
G	Safari	1432	Ulrich			A Strandee
K	Amaryllis	958	Lash	Antwerp	5-7	J Mackintosh & Co
M	Ula	3426	Livingston	Sueam	30-6	M M & Co
O	Wharfdale	1881	Newton	Antwerp	5-7	M M & Co
P	Boscombe	2433	Wisnom	Antwerp	5-7	J M'toan

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Adn	1-7 P & O Co
3	La Plata	2515	Gray		M M & Co
6	Havraise	354	Cesan	Kurrachee	5-7 J M & Co
7	Southgate	3578	Thompson	Trieste	4-7 T M & Co
10&11	Lowenburg	3094	Lunde	Kohi	2-7 Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Lon on	3-7 P & Co
16	Lhasa	941	McDiarmed	Kohi	30-5 M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Burnfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta, June 13
	Nuddea s	Dewing	Durban, May 31
28	York Castle s	Cowie	Cape Town, June 6

DEPARTURE

June	Destination.	Commander.	Vessel.
28	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ville da Tamatave Peancellier for Marseilles &c.
,, Dumra Hirst for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer India arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Vienna s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR LEITH.
Tabaristan s—146 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—117 bales hemp David Sassoon and Co; 3063 cwts mussoor 3240 cwts castor seed Ralli Brothers; 55 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 73 cwts horns M Mahomed and Co

FOR HAVRE.
Clan Lindsay s—4000 cwts wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co
Havraise s—150 cwts rapeseed M Mowjee and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Lindsay s—279 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begole and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 250 tons magnesia ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 753 cwts blood manure Croft Mody and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Amaryllis s—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 13295 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.
Boscombe s—180 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co; 330 bales cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co
Wharfedale s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 10 bales cotton Gadoom and Co

FOR HAMBURG.
Lowenburg s—100 cwts rice wax D Vallybhoy and Co; 24 cwts Abhrunk J Maganlal and Co; 728 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Gaudun and Co; 400 cwts Mustardseed A Blaschecck and Co; 145 bales cotton P C Mehta and Co; 50 bales cotton hemp Khimjee Visram and Co; 5 bales cotton cotton 22 bales cotton waste and 13 bales cotton fly Nansey Peerbhoy and Co; 120 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 10 cwts myrabolams A H A Carim and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolams Volkart Bros

FOR BREMEN.
Lowenburg s—3999 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.
Ville de Tamatave s—990 cwts linseed John Fachiri 2470 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.
Southgate s—560 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 601 cwts myrabollams V Bacher

FOR ODESSA.
Southgate s—125 cwts olibanum D Vallybhai and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay June 28, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is now open and will be available for practice commencing from to-morrow (Friday) and every day except Sundays until further ordered. Hours for practice will be as follows:—from 1-0 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from Military Orders No 328 dated 22nd May 1905 is published for information:—

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has approved of the adoption of a new pattern Khaki drill cap for British troops in which a rolled brim has been sewn and a peak down the back."

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alteration.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	13
D Khetwadi Girgaum Jhowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Maxagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagrapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagrapada	1	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Decision	0	0	0
Cantonment	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
	7	6	72
Total plague deaths to date...	292,295	246,307	
Same date last year	5	5	65

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Be not persuaded into buying other teas which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to tissues of delicate constitution, and young, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE retirement of Mr. Gully came upon the House somewhat as a surprise. It was known that he had been rather severely hit by illness, but he looks so young a man and so robust a one for his years that nobody contemplated that the illness was severe enough to make it impossible for him to return to his work. But it seems that, feeling rather poorly for several weeks, he postponed taking a vacation and a rest too long, and that thus when the attack came he had not the strength to throw it off as quickly as he has hitherto done. Mr. Gully's election to the Speakership was one of the curious and unexpected accidents of public life. When the retirement of Lord Peel gave the appointment of a successor into the hands of the Liberal Ministry of the time, there was a great difficulty. Curiously enough, 'C. B.'—who since has reached to so much higher a position and who anyday may be Prime Minister—was rather anxious to take the place and almost pressed for it. But Sir William Harcourt, who had the final word in such a question, being then Leader of the Government in the House of Commons, was a tremendous stickler for precedent and tradition, and he declared that an appointment of a Cabinet Minister to the Speakership was contrary to precedent and tradition. There was a strong feeling in favour of the appointment of Mr. Courtney, who had been Chairman of Committees for many years, and had greatly distinguished himself in that position; but here, again, political friends stood in the way, and the Liberal Unionists, with Mr. Chamberlain at their head declared that Mr. Courtney should not accept the office. Mr. Courtney though he could not have refused so high an office as the Speakership expressed himself relieved that the offer had been withdrawn.

The Liberal Party was placed in a difficulty, and then it occurred to Mr. Labouchere and one or two Irish members that Mr. Gully would make an excellent candidate. At the time Mr. Gully was not known by sight to one member in every ten in the House of Commons. He seldom spoke, and he did not often even appear in the House of Commons. He spent a good part of his time in a quiet corner reading his briefs. I believe Mr. Balfour who put forward Sir Matthew White Ridley as the rival candidate declared that he did not know Mr. Gully by sight. However, sometimes a man succeeds better by not having many acquaintances, and thereby avoiding the number of enemies which all of us make as we pass through life. Anyhow Mr. Gully was elected by a small majority. He justified the hopes of his friends. In spite of his want of acquaintance with Parliamentary methods, his long training as a lawyer stood him in good stead, and as a rule his decisions were sound and would stand. He had very fine presence as a Speaker; indeed there are few men in the House of Commons handsomer in person. He is tall, has beautifully chiselled features, fine, large, blue eyes, and a very stately carriage. This beauty he has transmitted, for no man has more beautiful daughters.

It's a curious fact that Mr. Gully at one time was very despondent as to his future, and that his despondency was shared by two of his comrades on the Northern Circuit. There is a well-known story of those three discussing seriously whether they had not better throw up England altogether and seek fortune in India or on of the Colonies. Luckily, they decided to give fortune another chance, with very notable results. Mr. Gully ended as Speaker of the House of Commons; another was Lord Chancellor; a third died Lord Chief Justice. The others were the men known as Lord Herschell and Lord Russell in our times.

By the time these lines are in print the new Speaker of the House of Commons will probably have been elected; there is no doubt that Mr. J. W. Lowther will be the man. He has served a good long apprenticeship as Chairman of Committees, and has proved himself the possessor of many of the special qualities required for the position of Speaker. Mr. Lowther has admirable command of temper; I don't know that I ever saw a man in his position show the quality in a more distinct and emphatic manner. I have seen him go through very stormy scenes quite undisturbed. In short no man is a better representative of that British phlegm which has passed into a by-word. He has also a ready mind and though he has not always given the decisions which pleased every body—no man can do that—still the conflicting passions and monomanias in the House of Commons he has rarely aroused any animosity. Over-ably Mr. Lowther is an amiable, kindly, tolerant man; a Progressive Conservative; with no very violent prejudices and with that general moderation of judgment which enables him to be easily fair even to opponents.

H. C. Richards was a stout partisan; but that did not make him less popular, he was so exuberantly and frankly genial withal. He belonged to the type of politicians who are perhaps more powerful on the platforms than in the House of Commons. He was a very convinced and stout Churchman, and for years he was ready to meet all comers on the Church platforms. He gained some notoriety by opposing Mr Bradlaugh which he did with special gusto as he was as violently opposed to the religious as to the political views of the famous Radical agnostic. In the House of Commons he was one of the men who could be relied on by his Whips to always fill up the horrid interval which lay between the division and the arrival of a belated majority; in other words, he was an excellent obstructive, and could talk with most men against time. This is a useful and necessary though somewhat humble, function in the House, and there are men set out by nature for the purpose. Mr. Richards did even this drudging and unpleasant work in a pleasant manner. His good humour could never be disturbed, and in short, he laughed and spouted and obstructed and ramped more or less through life until its somewhat premature close. Peace be unto him.

The latest tip about the General Election is that it is to come in October twelve months.

The young Spanish monarch will be almost sure to visit Sandhurst during his visit. It was there his father, then a military cadet, issued his first manifesto to the Spaniards—the memorable December 1st, 1874. He had celebrated his sixteenth birthday on the previous November 28th. His arrival in Spain, and the universal acclamation which he received, put an end to the hopes of the Carlist party and Don Carlos finally abandoned the struggle. The marriage of Alphonso XII to his cousin Mercedes, third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, had a notable effect on Spanish education. Although she only survived her marriage five months yet in that short time she brought the Nuns of the Assumption to Madrid, and several convents of the order were established throughout the principal cities of Spain. The acquisition of English became a "sine qua non" with the Spanish aristocracy. Miss Hughes, the daughter of an Irish physician, was sent out from the Convent of the Assumption, Kensington-square, to the Royal Palace of the Escurial, Madrid, to teach English to the Queen-Regent's children. This will give a special interest to King Alphonso's utterances at the Guildhall.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Germany naturally arouses a wide-spread interest in the charming personality of his beautiful young bride, the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg, the only daughter of the Grand Duchess Anastasie. So far, the Crown Princess, who is barely nineteen years of age has lived in the greatest retirement, and seldom been permitted to take part in any Court function. During the winter she usually spent her time in the Riviera while in the summer she journeyed over to Russia, where she has a beautiful estate adjoining the Imperial Palace at Peterhoff. Here the Princess was always in her element for all restrictions were dispensed with and she was allowed to do much as she pleased. Passionately devoted to all manner of outdoor amusements she devoted the greater part of her time to riding, driving, boating and fishing. Her favourite recreation, however, is horse-riding, and early of a sunny summer morning she, the young Empress, and the Grand Duchess Olga, the vivacious sister of the Tsar, might often be seen galloping together through the deserted parks of Peterhoff. Like all the Royal Princesses, the Empress of Germany is an excellent linguist, and even during all the worries and cares incidental to a Royal betrothal she devoted at least three or four hours a day to her studies. She speaks English charmingly, but her accent is somewhat marred by her inability to sound our "th" and "w," a little failing that immediately reveals her German education and origin. Her beauty no less than her sweetness of disposition have made her a great favourite with the Russian Imperial family, and it was rumoured abroad in Petersburg that the Tsar was so attached to her that he endeavoured to retain her permanently in Russia by trying to arrange a marriage between her and his brother, the Grand Duke Michael.

As a child it was the secret ambition of the Princess Cecilie to win renown, not by the medium of an alliance with one of Europe's future rulers, but along the stony paths of literature. Instead of doing the tasks her "institutrice" set her she used to while away her time by writing verses and fairy tales in her copy books—a pastime that gained for her more scoldings than laurels. She herself acknowledges that she used to exasperate her governesses by this little weakness of hers, but in spite of this it did not prevent her frequently dispatching anonymous contributions to various German periodicals, none of which, however, were accepted. The Duchess later abandoned literature for photography, using Stamp collecting. As a rule the young Princess is very taciturn, but on occasions she displays a delicate humour in conversation and a pointed gift for repartee.

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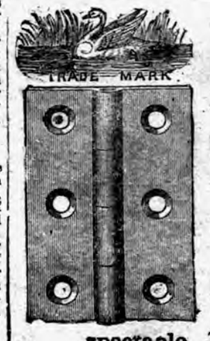

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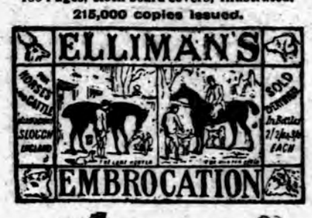

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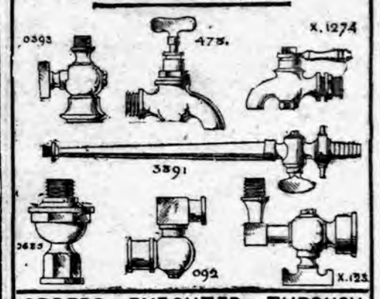

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